

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

(ESTABLISHED 1842).
Every description of British and Foreign Stocks and Shares bought and sold.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in FORTESCUE (Tin) COLLIERY SHARES.

Recommended for immediate purchase—UNITED BITUMINOUS. Profits for last year, 20 per cent.; next year, 40 per cent. expected. FOR SALE, a few shares, cheap.
Business transacted in all Colliery and Iron Shares having a marketable value.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—

100 Aberdunant, £2 1/2.	50 East Lothian, £10 1/2.	15 Roman Gravel, £17 1/2.
25 Asheton, £2 1/2.	50 Eberhardt, £4 1/2.	50 Richmond, £6 1/2.
40 Birdseye Creek, £3.	100 Flagstaff, £4 1/2.	50 Roca, £4 1/2.
25 Bog, 28s. 6d.	100 Furze Hill, 11s. 3d.	20 So. Condurrow, £4 1/2.
35 Boscas, Downs.	25 Great Vor.	30 South Roskear.
50 Bwadrain Con., 12s. 6d.	30 Hington Down, 35s.	70 South Aurora, 15s. 9d.
50 Bumpfyde.	50 Last Chance, 38s. 9d.	40 S. Roman Gravel, 19s. 6d.
20 Cedar Creek, £2 1s. 3d.	40 Ladywell, £2 15s. 9d.	15 Sweetland, £5 1/2.
75 Cwm Elan, 3s. 9d.	55 Marke Valley, 21s. 3d.	50 Tecoma, 35s. 9d.
100 Chontales, 17s. 3d.	75 Malpas.	25 Tankerville, £9 16s. 3d.
50 Carn Carnborne, 5s.	50 N. Quebrada, £3 18s. 9d.	75 Tyllwyd.
150 Clee Hill Colliery, 16s. 6d.	100 New Pacific, 7s. 9d.	50 Utah, 32s. 6d.
15 Dyllife.	50 New Hendra.	40 Van Consols, £4.
60 Don Pedro, 16s.	40 New Dolcoath, 31s. 6d.	15 W. Grenville, £2 1/2.
25 Drake Walls.	30 Pennerly, £2 1/2.	50 W. Tankerville, £2 1/2.
40 East Van, 32s.	50 Penstruthal, 20s. 6d.	30 W. Esqair Lie, £3 1/2.
50 Emma (Silver), £3 1/2.	100 Plymington, 7s. 3d.	100 West Caradon, 3s. 6d.
	50 Rookhope, 21s. 3d.	

The present depressed state of the Mining Market affords an opportunity of investing in this class of security with great advantage, as the shares of many sound dividend and progressive mines, now obtainable at merely nominal prices, cannot fail to increase very considerably in value during the next few months. There are, however, many worthless concerns which should be carefully avoided, and investors and others may be saved much disappointment and loss by consulting W. H. B., who is in a position to furnish reliable information and advice in the selection of mining shares of real merit.

London Office of Reference for Drake Walls and South Roskear Mines.
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of stocks and shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

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INVESTMENTS FOR 1874—A SAFE SELECTION.
Published by E. J. BARTLETT.

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Specially recommends the purchase of shares in WHEAL CREBOR, TRELEIGH WOOD, and WHEAL GRENVILLE MINES.
The latest reports of the above mines forwarded on application.
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10 Emma.	15 Birdseye Creek.	20 Tyllwyd.
25 Flagstaff.	30 Last Chance.	15 Cardiff and Swansea.
10 Cedar Creek.	55 Tecoma.	60 United Bituminous.
20 Eberhardt.	15 Sweetland Creek.	35 Clee Hill.

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H. M. recommends the purchase of COLORADO TERRIBLE shares.

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100 Aberdunant.	10 East Lothian, £10 1/2.	20 Perkins Beach, 10s. 3d.
25 Asheton, £2 1/2.	50 East Van, 37s. 6d.	30 Prince of Wales, 5s. 9d.
45 Alky-Crib, 10s. 3d.	25 Flagstaff, £4 2s.	10 Roman Gravel, £17 13s. 9d.
25 Bog, 28s. 6d.	30 Great Retallack.	20 Rookhope, 20s. 9d.
40 Birdseye Cr., £2 16s. 3d.	15 Great Vor, £2 5s. 9d.	10 Richmond, £6 10s. 6d.
50 Bumpfyde.	10 Great West Van.	30 Rosewall Hill, 18s. 6d.
15 Basye, par.	100 Gold Run, 4s. 6d.	10 S. Condurrow, £4 13s. 9d.
70 Boscaswell Downs.	20 Grogwinion.	15 South Merilyn.
20 Blue Tent, £4 1/2.	15 Great Laxey, £13 8s. 9d.	50 So. Tolcarne, 13s. 9d.
40 Bronfloyd.	20 Hington, 37s.	15 South Caradon, £33 1/2.
25 Bedford Unit., 13s. 3d.	60 Bobb's Hill.	20 Sweetland Cr., £5 2s. 6d.
75 Clee Hill Colliery, 16s.	10 Herodfoot, £5 1/2.	25 Tankerville, £10.
20 Colorado, £4 13s.	10 Kingston.	75 Tyllwyd, 27s. 6d.
100 Cwm Elan, 3s.	30 Ladywell, £2 3s. 9d.	30 Tincroft, £40 1/2.
20 Cook's Kitch., £12 16s. 3d.	30 Last Chance, £2.	40 Tecoma, £1 16s. 3d.
25 Catherine & Jane, £4 1/2.	10 Lovell.	25 United Bituminous
40 Chicago, £6 16s. 9d.	50 Malpas, 22s. 3d.	Colliery, 26s.
40 Chontales.	40 Maughol Head, £2.	30 Van Consols, £3 19s.
3 Carn Brea, £62 1/2.	20 Marke Valley, 21s. 6d.	3 Van, £25 1/2.
60 Cedar Creek, 41s. 9d.	30 Malabar, 12s. 6d.	20 Welsh Freehold Coal
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10 Denbighshire, £13 13s. 3d.	20 North Pole, 20s. 9d.	50 Wheat Whispy.
20 Devon Great Consols.	20 New Pacific, 8s. 6d.	20 Wheal Crebor, £3 15s. 9d.
3 Dolcoath, £51.	20 New Hendra, 22s.	30 W. Grenville, £6 13s. 9d.
20 Don Pedro.	20 Penstruthal, 21s. 3d.	10 W. Chiverton, £33 1/2.
30 Eberhardt, £4 8s. 9d.	25 Penylimmon, 7s. 6d.	15 Wheal Kitty, £20 1/2.
70 Excelsior.	30 Pennerly, £2 5s.	10 West Esqair Lie.
40 Emma, £3 5s.		
80 East Chiverton, 25s.		
20 E. Llangynog, 12s. 6d.		
5 East Basset, £11 1/2.		
25 East Saxon, 4s. 9d.		

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60 South Tolcarne, 12s. 9d.; 200 West Caradon, 3s. 4d.; 5 Roman Gravel, 17 1/2; 25 Blue Hills, 38s. 6d.; 15 Van; 75 Old Treburt, 12s.; 35 East Chiverton, 25s. 9d.; 25 West Esqair Lie, £3; 25 West Gwennap, £4 1/2; 30 Penstruthal; 30 Portescue, 7s. 9d.; 20 Ladywell; 10 Hington Down; 100 United Bituminous Colliery, 21s.; 10 St. Agnes Consols, £5; 20 Wheal Grenville; 40 Gawton; 70 Cwm Elan, 6s. 9d.; 100 Prince of Wales, 5s. 9d.; 40 East Van; 20 Minera; 30 Rookhope, 22s. 9d.; 50 Mammoth Copperopolis; 100 Gold Run, 4s. 10 1/2d.; 20 Chicago (fully paid), £6; 100 Rosa Grande, 10s.; 30 Richmond Consolidated, £3 1/2; 20 Flagstaff, £4 1s. 6d.; 20 Newfoundland; 30 Cedar Creek, £2 1/2; 40 Emma; 40 Eberhardt, £4 1/2; 250 Exchequer, 15s.; 150 New Rosario; 10 New Quebrada; 20 Sweetland Creek; 150 Frontino and Bolivia.

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INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLLIERIES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application. In addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

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BY FREDK. WM. MANSELL.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The JANUARY number (now ready) contains a Comprehensive Review of the Position and Prospects of the General Investment and Mining Markets, &c. Gratis to clients. Subscription 1s. per copy, or 10s. 6d. per annum. Established 1857. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. E. CHARTERS, 8, CRAIG'S COURT, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—

50 Almada, 16s. 6d.	20 Gawton, £1.	20 Roman Gravel, £17.
50 Australian, £2.	20 Great Vor, £2.	15 Richmond, £6 1/2.
50 Belstone, 35s. 6d.	50 Last Chance, £1 1/2.	40 So. Carn Brea, £3 1/2.
50 Bellavista, £6 1/2.	10 Lovell, £3 1/2.	50 St. Dennis Consols, £2
35 Bog, £1 1/2.	30 Ladywell, £3 1/2.	20 Sweetland, £5.
10 Chicago, £7 1/2.	40 Marke Valley, £1.	20 Tankerville, £9 1/2.
30 Castle Gate, 18s.	70 New Dolcoath, £2.	15 Tincroft, £39.
5 Cape Copper, £28.	60 New Quebrada, £3 1/2.	25 Van Consols, £3 1/2.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £12.	30 Pennerly, £2.	25 Wheal Crebor, £4 1/2.
80 Clee Hill Colliery, 16s.	60 Plymington, 7s. 6d.	20 Wheal Tregoss, £1.
10 Dolcoath, £51.	10 Providence, £8.	10 W. Grenville, £3 1/2.
20 Emma, £3 1/2.	25 Penhalls, £2 1/2.	10 Wheal Uny, £2 1/2.
20 Flagstaff, £3 1/2.	60 Parys Mount, 7s. 3d.	25 Wheal Mary.
20 Franco Consols, 25s.	75 Prince of Wales, 5s. 6d.	10 Wheal Basset, £25.

INVESTORS IN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BONDS,
Railways, Bank Shares, Mines, should consult
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50 Bumpfyde.	10 Providence.	50 Blue Tent.
35 Bog.	20 Roman Gravel.	50 Cedar Creek.
2 Carn Brea.	20 South Condurrow.	30 Chicago.
5 Cook's Kitchen.	20 South Roman Gravel.	100 Colorado.
50 Devon Great Consols.	15 Tankerville.	100 Don Pedro.
10 East Basset.	10 Van.	20 Eberhardt.
20 East Caradon.	50 Van Consols.	50 Emma.
20 East Lothian.	10 West Basset.	100 Flagstaff.
40 East Van.	100 Last Chance.	100 Last Chance.
10 Great Laxey.	15 West Chiverton.	100 Newfoundland.
20 Great Wheal Vor.	20 New Quebrada.	20 New Quebrada.
60 Hington Down.	45 West Tankerville.	60 Richmond Consol.
25 Ladywell.	50 Wheal Crebor.	35 Sweetland Creek.
25 Penstruthal.	40 Wheal Grenville.	150 Tecoma.
40 Pennerly.		

Latest and most reliable information concerning the above may be obtained on application.

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80 Aberdunant.	25 Golden Crown, 16s.	25 Richmond, £6 1/2.
50 Bumpfyde (off. wtd).	100 Gold Run, 6s.	90 Ruby (£10 paid), 45s.
40 Bedford United, 16s. 3d.	35 Grogwinion, £2 18s. 9d.	40 Sierra Buttes.
45 Birdseye, £3.	20 Great Laxey, £13 1/2.	60 S. Roman Gravel, 20s.
100 Boscaswell, 12s. 6d.	35 Hington, 35s.	25 So. Condurrow, £4 1/2.
10 Bellavista, offer wtd.	20 Hudson's Bay.	50 South Aurora, 15s. 3d.
50 Bog, 27s.	25 I. X. L., £3.	35 So. Carn Brea, £3 1/2.
45 Blue Tent, £4 1/2.	45 Ladywell.	100 Sweetland, £5 6s. 3d.
2 Carn Brea, £22.	25 Last Chance, 41s.	100 Thornhill Reef.
45 Colorado, £4 11s. 9d.	10 Lovell (Tin).	100 Tecoma, 36s. 3d.
25 Chicago (£10 paid).	60 Malabar, 12s. 9d.	75 Tyllwyd, 27s. 6d.
50 Chontales.	75 Malpas, 21s. 6d.	25 Tankerville, £9 1/2.
50 Cwm Elan, 4s.	30 Marke Valley.	10 Treleigh Wood, £12.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £12 1/2.	20 New Hendra, 22s.	50 Utah, 31s. 3d.
70 Cedar Creek, £2s. 6d.	20 New Rosewarne, 7s. 6d.	45 Unity Wood.
60 Clee Hill Coll., 15s. 9d.	100 New Dolcoath, 28s. 9d.	10 Van, £35.
70 Don Pedro.	45 New Quebrada, £3 13s. 9d.	70 Van Consols, £3 13s. 9d.
3 Dolcoath, £51.	25 Newfoundland.	10 West Basset, £85 1/2.
40 East Basset, £11 1/2.	85 New Rosario, 22s.	30 West Tankerville, 40s.
40 East Grenville, 8s. 9d.	60 N.W. Rosewarne, 22s.	20 West Caradon, 3s.
10 East Lothian, £9 1/2.	50 Old Batholes, 12s. 6d.	10 West Chiverton.
30 East Llangynog.	20 Old Treburt, 12s.	5 West Frances.
15 East Van, 32s.	60 Ditto Preference.	20 West Maria, 6s. 3d.
45 East Saxon, 5s. 6d.	5 Providence, £35 1/2.	30 W. Milwr Silver, 10s. 9d.
35 Eberhardt, £4 11s.	60 Parys Mountain.	60 West Pant-y-Go, 5s. 6d.
50 Emma, £3 5s. 9d.	70 Perkins Beach.	25 W. Esqair Lie, £2 1/2.
55 Excelsior, 4s. 6d.	40 Pennerly.	35 Wheal Crebor.
100 Exchequer, 14s. 6d.	100 Penstruthal, 21s.	30 W. Wh. Gorland, £1 1/2.
70 Frontino, 6s. 6d.	100 Prince of Wales, 4s.	15 Wheal Grenville.
55 Flagstaff, £4 1/2.	60 Rio Tinto.	10 Wheal Kitty, £4 1/2.
60 Fortescue, 8s.	80 Rica.	50 W. Margaret, £2 1/2.
80 Great West Van, 38s. 6d.	10 Roman Gravel, £17 1/2.	20 Wheal Uny.
	45 Rosewall Hill, 18s. 6d.	

Bankers: London and Westminster

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Emma.	West Wheal Gorland.	Malpas.
Flagstaff.	Gold Run.	Buller.
Kitty (St. Agnes).	Pacific.	Rica.
Cedar Creek.	Malabar.	West Esqair Lie.

Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make application. PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS.

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Orders received and commissions executed.
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W. D. and Co. have FOR SALE the following at net prices:—
20 Aberdunant, 6s.

25 Grogwinion, £2 17s. 6d.	10 South Condurrow, £5.
30 Bedford United, 12s.	50 New Pacific, 8s.
50 Boscaswell Downs, 12s.	20 New Rosewarne, 6s.
50 Clee Hill Coll., 16s.	3 North Roskear, £3 15s.
30 Cwm Elan, 5s.	50 Penstruthal, £1 3s.
1 Dolcoath, £52.	20 Rosewall Hill, 18s. 9d.
30 Fortescue, 7s. 6d.	20 Rookhope Valley, £12s.
	4 Wheal Kitty (St. Ag.), £9 5s.

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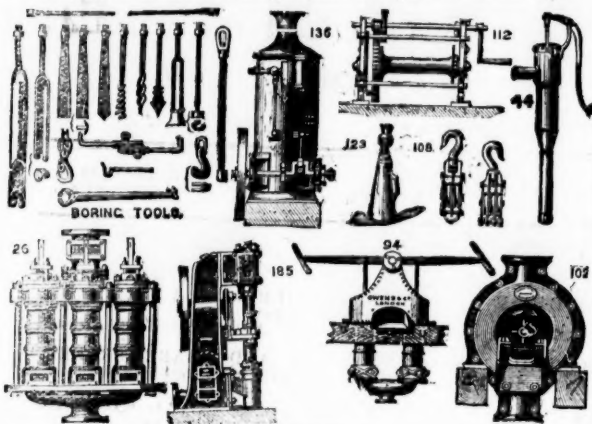
Before investing, read our publications:—
"Handy Book for Investors" (third edition), price 10s. 6d.
"British Mines and Mining," price 2s. 6d.
"Investors' Directory," price 1s. 6d.

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MINES REGULATION ACT

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mend the shareholders to adopt the proposal, which they did not at all agree with. Mr. Downing, in reply, said that the lords would not give up the principle laid down, but would take the premium by instalments.

Mr. HAWKES stated that the land occupied by the mine was about 16 acres, and they had paid in dues 34,000. He thought they were bound to say they would not stand it. If this thing was to go on there would be an end to Cornish mining. Things have been done since their last obtaining the lease, and the lords, as a matter of justice, should be more liberal.

Mr. HAWKES thought it monstrous that such a sum should be demanded. When they saw the lords they were met like dogs, and they would not hear them. Mr. CLOUGH stated that when the last arrangement was made they were paying 6000l. per quarter in dividends. Mr. LOAM thought the matter should be adjourned for consideration at a special meeting.

A resolution was ultimately passed, calling a special meeting on an early day, and requesting every shareholder unable to attend to send a letter, stating whether or not he assented to the demand; the notice of calling the meeting to state that the present meeting looked on the claim as most inequitable.

The business then terminated, and the special meeting will be held in about three weeks.

ST. JUST AMALGAMATED MINING COMPANY.

The usual yearly meeting of shareholders was held in London, on Tuesday, Mr. H. L. PHILLIPS, F.G.S., in the chair.

The report of the directors congratulated the shareholders on the improved position of the mines, arising from the good results which had attended the sinking of the engine-shaft, and expressed a hope that the development of the bottom levels would be the means of placing these extensive mines in a remunerative position. The low price of tin, and the high prices of materials, coals, labour, &c., had made against the company, but it was expected considerable improvements would be seen in these departments in the ensuing year. Attention was directed by shareholders to the fact that an outlay of many thousands of pounds had been made during the past year, without any profitable return, while the lords had still received their full dues on the tin sold.

The accounts showed a large amount of uncalled and unspent capital in reserve, and, with the directors' and agents' reports, were unanimously passed and adopted.

Mr. Hayward was re-elected director, and Mr. Warwick auditor. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

WHEAL UNY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfrs, on Thursday—Mr. F. HUME in the chair.

Mr. HICKEY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the preceding one, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN enquired whether all the last call was paid, and also what had been done with respect to the shares forfeited and the calls due upon which were paid by county cheque on the day of forfeiture.

The SECRETARY stated that with regard to the call made at the last meeting there were arrears upon 320 shares, amounting to 80l. The cheque to which the Chairman referred was for calls due upon five shares only, and these were restored. There still remained 41 shares forfeited, and these were afterwards sold at a small profit—37l. 10s. 8d. The statement of accounts now presented showed a credit balance of 276l. 10s. 8d., and the profit on the quarter, taking 12 weeks cost against 12 weeks return, was 114l. 3s. 6d. The agents' report was very favourable, and they were altogether in a good position. They meant to bring up the accounts closer, but had now decided to defer doing so until the next meeting. The four weeks system had drawn them back a month or so, and was altogether a great inconvenience.

Capt. PRYOR said that the agents alone had been benefited by the four weeks month, which had done very much injury to mining. It had been no advantage whatever to the men, and he considered the 13th month ought to be cut off from all with fixed salaries, and then there would be no difficulty in returning to the original system.

The SECRETARY remarked that Capt. Rich thought the original system decidedly best, and the committee agreed with him. It was not their idea that anyone should be reduced in wages, but the 13th month made it very inconvenient in making up the accounts. The 13th month has to be brought up, and outside shareholders consequently thought because the balance was reduced that they had gone back. The committee quite felt that it was only the agents and others with fixed monthly salaries that derived benefit, and, therefore, wished to readopt the original system.

Capt. PRYOR said that in the mines with which he was connected they had never altered from the old system, and the miners well knew that only the agents and clerks would profit by it. He did not believe in equality amongst working miners, and trying to bring them all down to one average. He thought if a man had a bargain one month, and the work to be done in the next was the same, he should have it at the same price if he liked. Instead of that they tried to get them at 3l. all round, and gave a cripple who earned nothing the same wages as one who worked hard, and honestly earned 5l.

The subject of the agent was then read:—

Dec. 31.—Hind's engine-shaft is in full course of sinking, by nine men, below the 80 ft. level: the ground is hard clay, which makes the progress slow. There are six men employed in the back of the 130 cross-cut south, rising towards this shaft. We have 17 fms. of ground between the bottom of the shaft and the rise referred to, which we hope to knock through in about six months. We are driving a cross-cut north at the 30, east of King's, to prove David's side lode. This cross-cut is extended 8 fms.; we think about 5 fms. further will reach the lode, when we hope for good results, as the ground is easy, and looks congenial for mineral. The 50 end, east of King's shaft, is worth 6l. per fathom, and the lode looking promising to improve. The stops in the back are worth 22l. per fathom. The 60 end is worth 6l. per fathom. Two stops in the back are worth 8l. and 10l. per fathom. We have driven some 9 ft. through the lode in the 80 cross-cut, east of King's. So far as seen the lode is worth 8l. per fathom. The 90 end east is suspended. A stop in the back of this level is worth 12l. per fathom. The 100 end east is unproductive, but the ground is easy for driving. Two stops in the back of this level are worth 15l. and 8l. per fathom respectively. The 110 end east is worth 15l. per fathom, and ground favourable for driving. A stop in bottom of this level is worth 15l. per fathom. The 120 end is worth 10l. per fathom. Two stops in back of this level are worth 12l. per fathom. The 130, east of King's, is worth 15l. per fathom, and the end driving at 5l. per fathom. Two stops in the back of this level are worth 12l. and 10l. per fathom. The 140, east of Gooding's, is worth 12l. per fathom. Two stops in the back of this level are worth 10l. per fathom each. We have done considerable repairs to the incline shaft, and have two stops working, one at the 140 west, worth 12l. per fathom, and one at the 120 west, worth 8l. per fathom. The rise in the back of the 160, east of sump, and towards Gooding's shaft, is worth 7l. per fathom. A stop in the back of this level is worth 8l. per fathom. The 160, east of sump, is improving, and ground easy for working. The 160 west is worth 10l. per fathom. The machinery is in good working order, and the bottom levels being forced on as rapidly as possible. We have made considerable alterations in our stamps, which have enabled us to stamp more tinstone, and thereby increase the return of tin; but the low price of tin, coupled with the high price of coal and other materials, make sadly against the profitable working of the mine. We hope, however, to soon see a better market for metals and materials cheaper; in the meantime we are doing our very utmost to keep the monthly expenditure as low as possible.—Mr. H. H. CROFT, junr.

Capt. PRYOR believed Uny was a good mine, and it was so considered throughout Cornwall, but he thought a detailed report should be furnished for each meeting, showing the price being paid for each piece of work being done, and the value of the returns from each place. This would enable them to determine more accurately what work was profitable, and what was otherwise, but he did not doubt that upon the whole they had a very good mine, more especially when they considered the present exceptionally high price of materials, and the comparatively low price of tin.

The report and accounts were then adopted, and the committee of management was re-elected; no call was considered necessary, and the proceedings terminated with the usual complimentary vote of thanks to the Chairman.

WEST POLBREEN TIN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held yesterday at the London Tavern, Mr. THOS. THORPE in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the statement of accounts for August, September, October, and November, 1873, which showed a debit balance of 504l. 12s. 4d.

Mr. GALLAHER moved that the accounts be received and adopted, and in doing so referred to the past history of their property. Unfortunately the two mines, both Polbreen and West Polbreen, had been placed in very awkward circumstances by causes with which the gentlemen were all familiar. With regard to the Polbreen Mine it was an old mine, and it was resolved to wind it up; but as to West Polbreen Mine he had been of opinion from the very beginning, after he, as a member of the committee, had examined the property, that it was a mine that ought not to be abandoned, and Capt. Johnstone was also of that opinion. It was a new mine, and they had never been able to work it as it should have been. Even on commencing operations an amount of stone worth something like 200l. had been mined, and there was tin being got out of it, but unfortunately in connection with the old Polbreen had overshadowed it, and induced the belief that the two properties were identical. There could not be a greater mistake. When he had been last down on the property, and after thoroughly examining it, he had come to the conclusion that it was a mine to be carried on, and he was resolved to support such a course of action. He thought it would be altogether wrong to put a resolution before the adventurers to wind up this mine that had never paid a single call, and that possessed so many advantages, notably the possibility of working it without machinery. At the same time, he should entirely disapprove of going into this matter in an expensive way, but he considered that the mine ought to be carried on for at least another four months, in order to afford adequate time to prove the value or otherwise of their property. By that time the results attained would enable them to form a correct opinion on that point, and if these results proved adverse, then, but not before, they would consider the desirability of winding up. But, judging from the reports, not only of Capt. Nancarrow but of Capt. Gilbert, it would appear that if a mine ought to stand at all the West Polbreen ought to become a success. He certainly had no intention or desire to advocate the expenditure of an extravagant sum of money in exploratory works on the West Polbreen property, but he strongly contended that it should have another trial, and he expressed the belief that a call of 7s. per share would be sufficient to decide the question as to the expediency or otherwise of winding up. Mr. Galla-her concluded by moving—"That this mine be continued for four months, and that a call of 7s. per share be made for that purpose."

Capt. JOHNSTONE, in seconding the resolution, expressed his belief that there was a mine in the property, and that it was worth the money expended in its development.

iscovery. The indications on the property were favourable, and although it was possible that those indications might prove unsubstantial, he urged his fellow-adventurers to assist in ascertaining their value.

Mr. GREENSIDE objected to the proposal to continue the working of the West Polbreen. He considered it useless to lay out so small a sum as that proposed, and he did not believe the property could be thoroughly explored, or even to any satisfactory extent, in four months: 860 shares had been relinquished since the last meeting, the number now held being 940; of these only 400 had signified their desire to continue operations.

Capt. NANCARROW supported the proposal to continue the working for another four months, pointing out the advisability of such a course.

Mr. GREENSIDE protested against absent adventurers, who might not concur in the proposal to continue working the mine, being involved, against their will, in the payment of a further call.

Mr. GALLAHER said he had no desire whatever to saddle anyone with expenses against their will, and therefore, having regard to the contingency pointed out by the last speaker, he expressed his willingness to withdraw or amend his resolution.

After a slight discussion, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. GREENSIDE, seconded by Mr. GALLAHER, "That a call of 2s. 6d. per share be made, to clear the mine from debt."

A resolution was next passed adopting the accounts.

Mr. GALLAHER moved: "That a circular be issued to the adventurers, stating the case, and asking them, when the mine is free from all debt, how many are willing to carry it on."—This, on being seconded, was put to the meeting and carried.

On the motion of Mr. CHEW, seconded by Mr. ELLIOT, the committee were re-appointed, when a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LLANRWST LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The following report was read at the general meeting on Jan. 2:

Dec. 31.—In preparing my report for the general meeting it cannot be necessary that I should go over the same ground I have so recently gone over in my reports of the mine. Those reports you have at hand, with others from disinterested sources, which have entered fully into all the details, so that my remarks now may be wholly confined to current matters, and I am exceedingly gratified by being enabled to say that the mine still continues to open up well. Since my last report we have discovered a new north and south lode, which we met with about 20 fms. east of the diagonal shaft, whilst driving in the direction of the main lode. At the immediate point of the intersection the lode made large, and was very good, exceeding in its productiveness anything we had previously met with in the mine. For a length of 9 ft. it produced $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of lead to a fathom, but it is only proper to say that this was at the point of junction where the two lodes met. We have since driven 3 fms. on its course, and find it to produce 2 tons per fathom, and that is its present estimated yield. On the main lode we have now a length of 62 fms. of ground laid open, which will produce on an average $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of lead per fathom, and are still extending the levels both east and west on this lode with good results. On this lode in the eastern end we are opening tribute ground, and in the western end we are opening tribute ground. The eastern end we expect will improve shortly, as there is a feeder dropping into the lode, which is producing good stones of ore, and other intersections of north and south lodes, which we know to be ahead of us in this direction, will be successively laid open. On the new south lode we continue to open good paying ground, which is adding considerably to our reserves. In a rise above the adit on this lode it is producing 15 cwt. of lead per fathom, and in the winze sinking under the shallow level to meet this rise it is also producing 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. There are about 2 fms. more to make the communication between these points, which when done will render available some valuable stops, inasmuch as 15 cwt. of lead per fathom do not represent the value of all the ground we have laid open on this lode. No ground has been stope from any part of the mine since I took charge of it, and the reserves, considering the shallow depth of the mine (16 fms.), are somewhat considerable, which can soon be largely and rapidly increased, after we are sufficiently advanced in our exploratory operations to commence the new engine-shaft. We have 500 tons of lodestuff broken, and at the surface, the produce of our exploratory points only: of this I estimate 10 per cent. to be clear or marketable lead, of good quality—no mean pile of ore, it must be admitted, when the produce of the celebrated Van Mine is reported to be but 8 per cent. of the gross lodestuff. There are a number of other lodes in the mine, and several interesting points connected with them relating to the future prospects, to which we shall direct attention when the right time comes, that is to say, when our present arrangements shall conduct us properly up to them, so that their development may be prosecuted in harmony therewith, and under the most favourable auspices. I will, if possible, outline the whole in "plan," and submit it for your information and guidance by another meeting. I would have done so ere now, but have had to clear out some of the old workings before I could get to it, and I could not conveniently do this preparatory work earlier. In conclusion, I need only say that the mine—decidedly favourable as my opinion was at first—has opened still more favourably, as our progress in its extended development has added many very valuable features to our prospects. What can I more say than that the Llanrwst Lead Mine, in proportion to its exploratory progress, is rapidly developing into a substantially good mine, beyond a peradventure.—ROBT. KNAPP.

KESWICK UNITED.—The first annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices on Wednesday—Mr. John Bell, M.A., in the chair. The secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the directors' report and balance-sheet being taken as read, the following resolutions were put serially by the chairman, and carried unanimously:—"That the report of the directors and balance-sheet be approved and adopted;" "That Mr. R. A. Riddell, Paignton Lodge, St. John's Wood, the retiring director, be re-elected;" "That Mr. R. Larchin, King William-street, be appointed auditor for the ensuing year." Votes of thanks to the directors, chairman, and secretary were severally moved and carried unanimously, after which the meeting was closed.

WHEAL JANE.—A meeting of adventurers was held on Tuesday, Mr. Charles Hawke, the pursor, in the chair. The accounts for the 12 weeks ending Nov. 1 showed tin and other ores sold, 3928l.; carriage of ores, 12l.; total receipts, 3940l.; 12 weeks cost, 2321l.; bills to end November, 1190l.; lodestuffs, 218l.; profit carried forward to next account, 211l. The report concluded—"If we could get a reasonable drop in the price of materials, with a corresponding rise in the price of tin, Wheal Jane would soon take its former stand. Total employed underground, 125 men 11 boys; at surface, 45 men and 102 boys and girls; total, 272." It was unanimously resolved—"That for the future the meeting should be held quarterly, and that the pay and setting days should be in accordance therewith."

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—A meeting of adventurers was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, when a resolution was adopted in favour of winding up as a going concern, and offering mine and material in one lot. Mr. Henry Chapman, the secretary, and Capt. Nancarrow were appointed liquidators. The meeting was very stormy.

GREAT WHEAL LOVELL.—At the general meeting the accounts showed a debit balance of 737l. A call of 7s. per share was made.

POLBREEN.—A meeting of adventurers was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of passing the accounts, making a call, and winding up the concern if deemed necessary. The accounts showed an expenditure for the four months ending Nov. 21 of 1800l., the receipts were about 597l., and the loss on the four months working 1200l., the liabilities stood at 1300l., unpaid calls 1097l., owing by adventurers 263l. In his report Capt. Nancarrow, the manager, expressed his confidence that a further expenditure of 6000l. to prosecute the mine could result in a substantial benefit to the shareholders. Mr. Thos. Thorpe, the Chairman, said that the circular sent to the shareholders was of such character that he should place the matter in the hands of his solicitor. A resolution to wind up the company and sell the property was carried unanimously.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—A meeting of adventurers was held at the mine on Wednesday—Mr. H. Rogers presided. The accounts showed a debit balance of 30s. per share was made. This call will cover all the liabilities to the day of meeting, and leave a small balance in hand. The report of the agents is a good one, and the future of the mine promises to be most satisfactory. A heavy outlay for permanent work has had to be made, and the wisdom of liquidating the charges thus incurred will be fully appreciated by the mining public.

[For remainder of Meetings see this day's Supplement.]

Original Correspondence.

REMARKS ON THE "ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE" IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO LAST WEEK'S "MINING JOURNAL."

SIR,—On "The Tin Deposits of Australia," Mr. S. L. Bensusan, mining agent, gives 5785 tons of tin ore in ten months, or 6942 tons per annum, as received in Sydney and shipped direct from Brisbane; while your correspondent, "Resident," gives the gross total at 3500 tons of ingot tin as the total yield of Australian mines for the year. Possibly both may be nearly correct, as tin ore may mean ore containing a small percentage of tin, as has been sometimes sold in the London market; therefore it appears that we have to deal with a present annual produce of 3500 tons Australian tin. Whether this will continue, or whether increase or decrease, are to us questions of considerable interest. If we look at the result of some of the established Australian companies' exertions, the prospect does not appear particularly inviting. Take Newstead, where the net purchase-money for the mine has been 26,000l., and the ore sold 315l. 5s.—not yet shut up, it is true, but apparently with no great prospects. Then, among Mr. Bensusan's reasons for expecting a great future for Australian tin mining, he enumerates the advantages the Australian miner possesses in requiring no house to live in, having no rent to pay, and states that with 10s. per week he is independent. We think these are not such advantages as will render Australian production destructive to the Cornish industry; and if the mining agents of Sydney cannot give us more substantial reasons for believing that invested capital in Australian tin mines will bring due return, we do not think that much of it will be attracted from this country.

In perusing the letters, "Utah Silver Mining Company," "The Flagstaff," and "Camp Floyd Mining Company," it is apparent that American mines cause sufficient perplexity to their shareholders. We have the agents of to-day seizing the mines to-morrow, or a few days hence, and each bent on multiplying the troubles and difficulties to an unnumbered degree. "Rock-Drills."—The McKean, it appears, has done, and is doing, good work; but somehow boring machines have been hitherto principally employed on the softer rocks. We believe the St. Gotthard Tunnel is not being driven through very hard rock. Will Sir George Wm. Denys kindly inform us the nature of the rock in his level?

"Mineral Statistics."—We sincerely hope that Mr. Hunt's appeal to the authorities whose duty it is to send in the returns early will be successful. This is a work entailing on him great labour and care, and its value to the mining community cannot be over-estimated.

"Silver in Copper Ores."—We are sorry to charge anyone with intentional misrepresentation, but must do so with "Observer." In his letter, which appeared in the Supplement of the Mining Journal of Dec. 13, we find—"It will be remembered that the present discussion originated in a statement by Mr. Barnard that the whole of the mineralised matter in all the lodes hitherto discovered in England would yield on an average 6 ozs. of silver per ton, and this statement is now supported by Mr. Bowden, who pledges his professional reputation on the correctness of Mr. Barnard's judgment. Now, we ask 'Observer,' did he write this or did he not? If he did not I think he would have called your attention to a misprint. If we have quoted him correctly, by what right does he come now and pretend that he said something else? We charged 'Observer' with having misrepresented Mr. M. W. Bowden, and charge him now with having wilfully misrepresented us. We are much obliged to 'Observer' for his solicitude on our behalf, but have no such fears for ourselves. If your correspondents generally wrote so loosely as 'Observer' our task would be difficult indeed, but they are generally more correct in their expressions, and do not always intentionally misrepresent; nor, I think, do they generally deny an expression after having written it. Consequently, your correspondents, except such incautious writers as 'Observer' will not feel the same objection to our criticism, nor dread 'the remarks ordinary correspondents are subjected to.' We can afford to treat lightly 'Observer's' remarks when he 'shows the value of the judgment of 'Readers' on matters relating to practical mining generally.' We prefer letting 'Observer' work his mines if he chooses on 'owner's account,' which system we do not think proper to adopt. And, now, in taking leave of 'Observer' and his misrepresentations, we would in turn advise him to make himself acquainted with his own letters and their significance before again sending them to appear in print.

"The Bouvilles Court Coal and Iron Company."—This appears a question between the directors and the other shareholders, and not interesting beyond these circles. "New Mining Enterprise in Shropshire."—We hope that some of the searchers after coal and iron indicated by "J. R." will be successful, but we can scarcely realise men spending their money without any regard to geological evidence, and hope this is not done extensively.

"An Afternoon in an Elvan Course."—We have no doubt that "A Member of the Miners' Association" found himself in a novel position, and that his surprise was accordingly great.

"Miners' Wages—Four Weeks' Months v. Five."—We are sorry that "E. S. T." differs from us; we assure him that we are not inimical to the class to which he professes to belong. We do not think that miners' wages are too high, but think they might in some cases do much more work, and earn much more money, and would like to advocate that principle which would lead to this desirable result. It is well known that the same men who now starve in some of our mines on going abroad perform three times as much work as they do at home, and are paid sometimes (although not always) at corresponding rates. Could we lead up to this at home it would be for the benefit of all, without impairing the miner's health or lessening his enjoyment.

"Wheal Lucy."—Is not "A Shareholder in the Old Company" a little out in the amount of dividends paid in this district? Does he not mean value of tin sold when he says "Seven mines which have yielded to their fortunate shareholders?"

"Wheal Blencowe."—We wish this mine all the success "Observer" believes of it, but the Teras and its progeny have injured the neighbourhood.

"Flagstaff" and "Last Chance."—These American mines seem always to have "financial difficulties," until we doubt whether they will ever end.

Mr. Robert Knapp gives us a graphic and interesting description of the mineral formation of Nevada.

"Llanrwst Lead Mine."—It would, perhaps, be satisfactory if "Pedestrian" would take up the gauntlet so boldly thrown down by Mr. Knapp, and lead up to an interesting discussion, by which your readers would obtain some information on the subject.

"Gunnislake (Clitters)."—"M." advocates very strict economy, and prognosticates dividends in 1874. If we could find "M." we would advocate his taking the management, provided he brought forward good reasons for his opinions, and proved capable of undertaking it. It must be quite easy to prognosticate without responsibility, and as easy to preach economy to others.

We wish your correspondents each and everyone a happy New Year. If to any we have given offence, we assure them that such has been very far from our desire, which was to fairly discuss the views of each, and to give to every one his due. If we have sometimes failed, we reply that we do not lay claim to perfection more than others, and have no objection to being criticised in our turn. While if we have succeeded in directing attention to any truth, valuable discovery, or natural law, shall feel ourselves amply compensated for our labours.

READERS OF THE "MINING JOURNAL."

* Owing to the interference in postal arrangements by the Christmas holidays, the following letters were unavoidably omitted, through reaching us too late, last week:—

REMARKS ON THE "ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE" IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO LAST WEEK'S "MINING JOURNAL."

SIR,—In the Supplement to the Journal of Nov. 29, your correspondents, "The Readers of the Mining Journal," tell you that I had "entered very cleverly upon their particular vocation," and that they "rejoice to see younger and abler hands ready to take up their failing weapons when their fight is over, and their work is done." Not being able to conceive that you have conceded to them any peculiar or exclusive privilege, and having a leisure hour, I beg to make another attempt. These gentlemen having so kindly attached to me the epithet "clever," I wish to express my obligations to them for having thus distinguished me; but, at the same time, beg to assure them that it is more than I claim—not at all pretending to be more able than they themselves are, and as to the fact of my being younger I very much question. These, however, are matters of little or no importance; but what are the weapons that these gentlemen seem to suppose they are wielding, and what is the work they imagine they are doing? If they think that there is any work or any fight in connection with their criticisms on the writings of your correspondents, I must beg to differ from them in opinion—it being understood that in this or in any other remark that I may make it is with a feeling no less kind than they appear to possess in their animadversions. These gentlemen are in the same predicament as others who live in glass houses, and who therefore cast stones. I shall by no means attempt to dissect their correspondence; that is a work which would far exceed both my time and patience, and which would unduly occupy the columns which you so generously open to fair argument and criticism. I may, however, perhaps be permitted to refer to one or two of their remarks.

With respect to mining matters in general, it is no less prejudicial than presumptuous in those who do not understand them to write about them, for by so doing they are likely to mislead those who are no better instructed therein than themselves. In allusion to the five-weeks month, on which so much time and breath have been wasted, these gentlemen say—"We would advocate his (the miner's) being paid up every Saturday evening, believing that such a course would be found beneficial to employer and employed." Let them and all who think and write like them—and they are not few—take the whole of the working miners of Cornwall and Devon, and without a dissenting voice the reply would be—"It is utterly impossible, without involving a serious loss to both." How could tutwork men in a hard end or shaft, and who, as is frequently the case, have taken a bargain to drive or sink 10, 20, or more fathoms—a work which occupies months in accomplishing—have their ground measured, and get their pay every Saturday evening; or how could a tributer who, as is customary, has taken his pitch for two months—and they sometimes take for six—have his ore cleared up, sampled, and sold, so as to receive his pay at the end of every week? The idea is too absurd to be entertained for a moment by any man who is at all conversant with the mining practices of Devon and Cornwall. A great deal was made about the abolishing of the five-weeks month, and of having thirteen pays in the year instead of twelve—thus forcing, against nature, reason or strict justice, thirteen months into one year. It is all very well for the receiver of "monthly wages" if he can get his month's pay thirteen times in the year, but not exactly so for the one who has to pay him. He has to suffer an injustice. Let, for example, the man agree for so much per month; the master chooses to pay him on the last day of every month, and in this way the man would receive his wages twelve times in the year, and not thirteen; but, notwithstanding, there is no injustice of which he has to complain. Thus, it is evident that, with respect to established monthly wages, the five-weeks abolition system must of necessity inflict an injustice on the master. Although the miners numbered Capt. Feagans among the gods for having started the five-weeks system, Capt. T. knew perfectly well that he was making a distinction without a difference, so far as it concerned contract men, tutwork men, and tributers—for that it remained in his power, as heretofore, to cut the garment according to the cloth, that if he chose he could so price the contract as to let men earn proportionably more in the five-weeks month. I am fully aware that five weeks is a long time to keep poor men without their pay; but let them understand and find that they earn as much money in the fifth week as in any other two weeks of the month, and you will hear no more about a wish to abolish it.

Your correspondents, I mean the empirical part of them—those who though some new thing had been discovered—have started all at once by telling you that silver is found in copper ore. I believe that for many years past it has been pretty generally known that copper ore, and particularly copper pyrites, contains sometimes both gold and silver. For more than 30 years past I have known this to be the case, and for several years some of the copper smelters of Swansea have been purchasing, importing, and smelting argentiferous copper ores, and extracting silver therefrom. The principal part of these ores are from Chili, the copper ores of Cornwall and Devon having hitherto yielded, or have been discovered to contain, but very little of the precious metals. A great many of the Cornish gossans contain traces of silver, and even gold, but not in sufficient quantity to make expenses of manipulation. The Red River. The contention about this river, and the amount of silver or quantity of tin found therein, and lost to the adjacent mines, seems to be endless. Amongst a multitude of counsellors it is said there should be wisdom; but in this case, as in many others, each points out the evil without even suggesting the possibility of a remedy, and, although the one which I may suggest may be treated with contempt, it will not be more contemptuous than that of everlastingly finding fault with what they do not know how to prevent or amend. Certain it is that the Oracle tells us the cure is to be found in rougher stamping. I by no means wish to say that he is not right in his assertions, but presume that this and almost every other conceivable mode has long since been tried by the intelligent tin-dressers of Cornwall. I do not profess to be an adept in tin-dressing, and, therefore, with great modesty approach the question. I must, however, beg to say that the propriety of rougher stamping than now adopted amounts to a doubt. Certain it is the rougher the ore is stamped the greater will be the quantity of matrix that will remain with the tin, the quality of the tin will be deteriorated, and the price obtained for it lessened in proportion to the quantity of that matrix. Now, the question is, which of the two evils is the greater—the loss sustained in the Red River by the present mode of dressing, or that which of necessity must be sustained by rougher stamping, involving a greater quantity of matrix with the tin, and a consequent proportionate abatement of price? I do not say that this has long ago been satisfactorily ascertained; if not, it can easily be proved.

It is well known that in the reduction, dressing, and preparation for the market of all metallic substances a very serious loss is sustained, and probably in none greater than in gold. In a rapidly-running stream many miles below the place at which the refuse waters and slimes from the dressing apparatus of a gold mine had flowed into it I have seen gold collected in considerable quantities, notwithstanding

standing that every possible precaution had been taken, and the utmost efforts used to save every particle at the mine. The laminated particles, more particularly, of whatever kind of metallic substance, are inevitably carried off on the surface of the water in dressing, and these constitute principally what Mr. Ennor tells us is carried into the sea, and which he says, and that truthfully, is the richest part of the ore, that is lost to the mines.

The question then, is, is there anything to be done to arrest the slimes, and to prevent, if but in part, a loss which we are told, amounts to 40,000, a year? Like the herd of swine in the gospel, no sooner does the slime escape the dressing apparatus of the mines in the neighbourhood of the Red River, than it "runs violently down a steep place into the sea;" or, at least, it would if not arrested in its progress by the "squatters." Now, at Dolcoath, the dressing apparatus being as it were in the very river itself, I see no means of a remedy. They must, it would appear, suffer the loss; but if the other mines wish to save their slimes, and use the same means of extracting the tin from them as adopted by the river people, I see no reason why they cannot do so. Why not make a quarter of a mile of lead, (say) 4 ft. wide, and 20 in. or 2 ft. deep, or even half a mile—the longer the better—and with just sufficient fall or feet to allow the water to pass slowly or sluggishly on; and if a few pits are dug at the end of the lead all the better. In the lead and pits thus constructed almost all the slime would lodge, and which could be cleaned up at pleasure. "But," it may be said, "how can we do this when we are not even a quarter of a mile from the river?" To this I reply, make your lead serpentine, with turns as many and as quick as you like. "But what are we to do to carry on our dressing whilst the lead and pits are being cleaned up?" To this I reply, have two distinct leads, so that there shall be no interruption to your dressing operations. The cost of the lead will be but trifling when compared with what you, by all accounts, now suffer from the loss of tin. You may laugh at my suggestion, but surely it is not more ridiculous than it is to be for ever finding fault with people and abusing them, without even suggesting a remedy. Make the leads, and you will soon shut up the business of the Red River.

NATHAN JONES.

REMARKS ON THE "ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE" IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO LAST WEEK'S "MINING JOURNAL."

SIR.—We shall be glad to see an American "Government School of Mines" established, whether on German, English, or French systems—meanwhile, I must ask of our friends across the Atlantic to rid their writings of some ambiguous expressions, which we do not always understand. For instance, your correspondent, Mr. James T. Blanchard, C.E., M.E., this week says—"There are in America some mining engineers as capable as they are honest, and as trustworthy as they are incorruptible." No one can dispute the truth of this, and no one we think can exactly define its meaning. If they are not honest and incorruptible it does not say much for their capabilities or trustworthiness. We hope, with your correspondents, that some way may be found to "remove the stigma which has too often attached to the name of 'American Mining Engineer.'" We have no doubt that the establishment of a high-class "Government Mining School" would be a great benefit in this respect.

Mr. Charles S. Richardson gives us a good description of the Terrible lode, and promises more information, which we look forward to with interest. In looking at his valuable diagrams we are struck with the small breadth of the strings of mineral, which seem, however, to be compensated for by their richness. Mr. John P. Sewell appears to take a very rational view of the present position of the Camp Floyd Mining Company, and if the shareholders will study his letter, and act on its suggestions, it may prove of great value to them. When shall we hear the last of the double dealing at the Enn Mine? A Large Shareholder does not yet appear satisfied as regards the Utah Silver Mining Company, and puts in some questions. We look forward with interest to Mr. Longmaid's reply thereto. "An Old Cornish Miner" promises the Anglo-Bolivian Silver Mining Company great success, which we hope to see realised, it being high time that some of the capital gone into foreign mines should bring a return. "The Iron Ores of Santander, Spain." How will people manage to keep from errors in two such similar names? With an established company called the Santander Mining Company (Limited), what an earth, but a feeling of mischief, could have induced anyone to establish a new company, and call it the Santander Iron Ore Company (Limited)? What is in a name indeed? Would not Jackdaw have done as well, and have been more distinctive? We are glad to read such a favourable account from Mr. S. A. Postlethwaite of the prospects and profit in "The Richmond Consolidated." Mr. Robt. Knapp gives us a good letter on "Legitimate Mining," and some of his American experiences, which are always acceptable. "Miners' Conversations" are very interesting in the locality and to Cornishmen generally.

"Miner" seems to think we should have supplied some definite information respecting "Furze Hill Tin Mine." This would be clearly going out of our province, which is to receive all the information we can, and carefully to weigh the evidence; to separate the wheat from the chaff; to store up the former, and to cast the latter into the fire. "Rock Drills." We think, with so many machines, inventors, &c., we ought to get a machine at some time which should be applicable in some of the most available points of our deep mines. "West Wheat Seton, and Its Management." If both "J. T. W." and "C." would attend the next meeting at the mine, and discuss the questions raised, it would be more satisfactory to the shareholders. "English Mining, Present and Future." Mr. Barnard still frantically calling for assistance, and, like a drowning man, clutching at every straw. Cannot help be found, and his mental and physical anguish be removed? Poor Barnard! we are afraid the dark waters are destined to close over his devoted head. There is some comfort in the thought that if he dies it will be with the King and the Queen on either hand, and with the Virtuous Lady in his rapt and steadfast gaze. Who would object to die thus, in company so royal and "so pure." Many an adventure has had a more tragic and a bitter end, and we trust that this thought will bring some solace in the last moments to Mr. Barnard's poor afflicted soul. "H." seems to give very good reasons for not spending more money on Whal Vincent. "P." does not seem to think much more highly of Clitters. "New Brynpostig Mine." If your correspondent read the case of "Wadgo," who was tried a few days since for nefarious schemes, we think he would see that if capitalists would be only true to themselves English mining might soon be rid of the dishonesty attaching to it from unprincipled promoters of mushroom companies.

In your further papers this week we have a very good description of "Rock Drills" from Mr. Charles Ball; also Prof. Guthrie's lecture on "Latent Heat," which we recommend to the perusal of all scientific and enquiring minds. These lectures convey valuable information on one of the most abstruse of the sciences, in clear and intelligible language which most ordinary readers can understand—hence the secret of their universal value.

READERS OF THE "MINING JOURNAL."

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

FOREIGN MINES.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA (South America).—The directors have received their advices, accompanied by a remittance of gold dust valued at 775, 12s. 1. X. L. (Gold and Silver).—Mr. L. Chalmers, Dec. 8: Little progress has been made in ascertaining what is ahead of us in the north drift from the 200; only 6 feet were driven, the men in this drift having worked only one-third of the week. The 200 ft. level, on the Extenate lode, has been driven north 6 feet; the lode is about 12 in. wide, and full of rich sulphurets, so also is the gauge or selvage, and even the footwall under the lode. Next week the men will settle down to their work. I have ordered our winter supplies from San Francisco, and expect to hear by to-night's mail, if it gets up here, that they are in Carson, when I will get them up by the Exchequer train on sleigh. Snow here is 3½ feet deep, at the mine 5 feet on the level. When the storm abates I will turn out all hands to cut the road.

EXCHEQUER (Gold and Silver).—W. L. Chalmers, Dec. 7: To-day I expected to commence running the mill. The accompanying letters will show you that the amalgamator on whom I depended is not to be had. I am trying to get another, and half expect to get one by to-night's stage, if it get through the snow, which is 3½ ft. deep on the level at the mill, and 5 ft. on the level at the mines. The same mail will, I think, bring me advices of the arrival of my winter mining supplies at Carson. If so, I will send off our own team of eight horses and two sleighs on Wednesday, to bring them up here at an early rate; and if the snow moderate I will turn out all hands to cut the road to a load from Silver Mountain up, so that there may be no stop for want of supplies. Only 9 ft. were driven in the north drift, two of the men having quit work on Thursday, going back only to-day. You will be glad to hear that the drift improves steadily; the ore portion is 10 in. wide, still oxidised however, but carrying some good ore, best in bottom and on hanging-wall. Five sets of timbers were also put in behind the drivers. Roche's stope, on upper tunnel, gave me 12 tons fair ore. There is still a little more here. I have 30 tons out on the dump, which I will try and get down when I break the road; it makes dear hauling, however, when you cannot haul regularly. The north drift, from cross-cut at 69 ft. more will bring us to the ore shoot I left in the north stope from the 140 ft. winze. This winze will be invaluable for ventilation when we make the connection, and will save us the expense of sinking a second shaft, which a late Act of Congress requires in all mines 300 ft. deep. I found the 30 ft. level so much eaved in, and the prospects of getting down ore to the mill since my last so scanty, that I abandoned my intention of stopping there for the present, confining the work now to sinking the engine-shaft and running the north drift and the Acaecia adit. This will take per month of 27 working days a total cost amounting to \$2094.8. Suppose you confine your operations during winter to either the shaft or the north drift, you must still have two carmen or loaders, two engineers, and a foreman and manager. By carrying on the Acaecia at the same time you spread the expense of your foreman and manager over the three branches of your mining industry, and so on, the more the work carried on simultaneously the less does each individual branch cost, and the sooner is your goal reached. I can let the Acaecia at \$14 per foot. The rock is very hard in the face at present, but as we near the ledge it will soften, so that I question the prudence of letting 100 ft. at that rate. The shaft can be sunk for, I think, \$35 per foot, perhaps less, as we are nearing the lode when we resume sinking to-morrow.

NEW ROSARIO (Mexico).—M. V. Cumins, Nov. 27: Providencia Mine. Mr. Potts arrived here yesterday, and inspected the mines this morning, and expresses himself as very well pleased with what he has seen. Please to note that 20 carcas of ore, averaging 11 marcs (17½ lbs.), and four carcas, averaging 14 marcs (22½ lbs.) per month, have been sent to our stock in store. There are also about 2 carcas of the silver-lead ore separate that will average 35 to 40 marcs (56½ to 76½ lbs.) per month.—San Guillermo Level: In this level there is no change. The branch of silver-lead continues, and is very good.—San Juan Level: In this level the lode on one side continues to look remarkably well, but on the other side it does not look so good as it did; such changes must, however, be expected.—San Juan Level (Rosario): In this level there is no change whatever. Enclosed is a bill of lading for the cases of ore shipped to Liverpool. John Skewis, Nov. 25:—Providencia.—San Manuel End: This end is now driven about 39 varas from the shaft, and how wide the ground has greatly improved again. Our end is about 3½ varas wide, but how wide all the lode is in this place we cannot tell; I expect it must be from 8 to 9 varas wide, and for each we know we may be leaving the best of our ore on each side of us, and if so it will be all the better for us when we commence taking away the whole lode.—San Guillermo End: This end, driving north, is now driven about 30 varas from shaft.

The ground continues pretty favourable for driving, and the ore is still continuing. A little further on we may expect that the lode will improve as we go towards the Palma shaft, and I think that the Palma shaft will be of great advantage to us as soon as we get our end under it. They say it is as deep as the Providencia shaft, if so it will be good for ventilation, and for drawing up our ore when we begin to send away a great quantity.—San Juan Plat: The men are still going on well in opening out ground for slopes. We have some very good ore going up in the back, and down in the bottom; this ore we may expect will continue down as far as the bottom level, so that it will be a very good stope.—San Juan End (Rosario): This end is now driven about 23½ varas from the winze, and the ground looks much the same; it continues to show very good pintas, and gives good indications that we shall have good ore as soon as we cut the Acaecia lode with this end.

CHICAGO (Silver).—E. J. Dowlen, Dec. 12: The present teams work to their full capacity (some 25 tons per day), and it is a matter of paramount necessity that the furnace should not gain on the time, but that the daily quantity hauled should exceed that possible to be smelted, hence the advisability of increased teams to which I have been already referred. Since my last letter I have been twice to the mine, and will, as briefly as possible, describe its present appearance and future prospects from a point of view.—The Main Incline: This shaft is now sunk to a total depth of 479 feet at bottom, a good looking body (6 by 3½) of the usual Chicago ore is to be seen. The shaft has been straightened sufficiently to enable the tract to be laid to the face of the ore, thereby greatly facilitating hoisting, and insuring an increased daily output from this working. The general appearance at shaft bottom is highly satisfactory and encouraging.—Left Drift: This drift leaves the main incline at a depth of 172 feet, and follows a zig-zag course through, more or less, ore for a distance of 130 feet. At 20 feet from its present extremity a large ore body has been struck (dimensions, 20 ft. by 9), upon the face of which the drift is being driven to join the main incline at a depth of 245 feet. Before this most desirable junction can be effected a further distance of from 25 to 30 feet has to be driven, but as the men are rising from the main incline to meet the drift coming down, I anticipate a few days hence to see the completion of this work. The importance of this drift communicating with the main incline for purposes of economical working and development can scarcely be overestimated; by it the ore can be stowed down at small expense, and hoisted on the cars instead of being raised through an almost impossible and tortuous way, at great cost and labour, to the connection with the main incline at 172 feet, which is the present only practicable system of working.—Right-Hand Drift: Very little has been done here beyond prospecting for the past month; the same may be said of the Rambler Shaft. The indications in the latter are considered favourable, and I find we raised 5 tons thereof on the 10th inst. This has not for some past reached the Chicago average of value, we hope for better results with greater depth.—The Furnace: The furnace is a daily success, turning out from 5 to 6 tons of bullion most regularly—for cost please refer to Form 10.—Smelting Cost: You will observe that this cost is shown from the actual amount expended to be \$10.63 per ton. This will show a gross profit at our present bullion-selling prices of \$35 per ton ore, from which deduct smelting, \$10.63; forwarding and assay in the city, \$1.50; freight from furnace bullion per ton, \$7.81—Total, 15.94. Add proportion of freight, \$5.52; showing a net profit of \$21.39 upon all ore bought and smelted. By taking the old bullion prices, this profit would be increased some 30 per cent. We could purchase 10 tons of ore per day, now showing this good margin, which alone is equal to a dividend profit of 10 per cent. upon the capital of the company. This branch of your business is a highly valuable one, entirely free from the risks attending the best mining enterprise.

TOLIMA.—Advices by the mail of Dec. 31: Frias: October: Returns, \$19,448 Rs. 7; expenses, \$7779: showing a profit of \$11,669 Rs. 7 = sterling value, 1944, 19s. 8d. The manager reports 29 fms. 5 ft. 10 in. of ground expended, of which 16 fms. 1 ft. 3 in. were unproductive, leaving 13 fms. 4 ft. 7 in. productive ground, which produced 228½ lbs. per fathom of the whole lode stope, but the principal portions of the returns were obtained from the breaking of 7 fms. 4 ft. 7 in. of lode only. Writing under date of Nov. 18, the manager observes, "Since my last the second bunch in the 20 ft. level has continued in the drive, and having sunk the engine-shaft, and got into the lode, that the ore extends up to the 20 ft. level; both bunches, however, go down stronger in the bottom of the 20, and we are now sinking to the 30 to open out ground. From the present appearance of the lode I do not anticipate any falling off in the returns, and expect to have in a few months very valuable reserves." The underground agent reports—"No. 1 Winze, 20 ft. Level, North-East End: This station has been worked day and night, being the most promising part of the lode at present; the lode continues to yield rich ore, and the bottom and back stopes in this level contain also rich ground for future returns; the lode is 4 to 6 ft. wide, with two branches of solid ore averaging 2 in. wide; the one on the hanging wall appears to be another piece of the lode, and the other, which is the main lode, is the same. The back stopes opened out by this station are 12 fms. in length; the first 2 fms. are on whole ground, and the rest were worked away at the 10 by former miners. The bottom stopes are good for a length of 25 fms., so we are resolved to begin sinking to the 30, as by so doing we shall open out a large quantity of ground known to be good. The 30 south-west also contains a good branch of ore 2 ft. wide, consisting principally of blende and galena, with native silver. The back and bottom stopes in this level are also on good mineral ground, which forms part of our reserves. The 10, on 40° level, has holed to the old workings, through which an immense quantity of water passed. We are clearing the stuff and timbering the back of the level to continue the engine shaft at this point.—Yankee's Winze, South-West Drive: We are driving a 20 ft. level from the bottom of this winze, and the lode begins to show signs of mineral; this level will pass under No. 2 winze about 8 fms. deeper.—Webber's Branch: The drive on this lode is coming into good ore, and improving daily.—No. 2, Spanish Bottoms: The drive appears now to be coming to the end of the horse at the junction of the lodes, and very shortly I expect to have export ore at this station." With reference to the Organos Mine, the manager observes—"There appears to be doubt as to the richness of the lodes and the abundance of the ore. What is required is the means of transporting the ore cheaply to the mills, and 24 heads of stamps can be kept constantly at work, and large profits made. On No. 2, last the heavy rains caused a landslip near the Margaritas gold-washing, and discovered some very rich gravel."

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Capt. Curlew, La Manche, Dec. 1: Engine-shaft sunk 10 ft., continued for December, by nine men. Stope No. 6, east of McConchie's shaft, driven 16½ by 13 ft. discontinued. Stope No. 4, east of McConchie's shaft, driven 4 by 10 ft.; lode worth about 20 cwt. of ore per fathom, worked by six men on day work. Adit level, east of Doctor's shaft, driven 5½ ft., temporarily discontinued by water.—Stopes in the back of the adit level, east of Doctor's shaft: Stope No. 2, driven 31 4 12ths by 10 ft., continued; lode worth about 23 cwt. of ore per fathom; six men. Stope No. 4, driven 23 by 10 ft., continued for December; lode worth about 20 cwt. of ore per fathom; six men. Stope No. 3, driven 25½ by 10 ft., continued for December; lode worth about 21 cwt. of ore per fathom. Stope No. 1, driven 13½ by 8 ft.; lode worth about 20 cwt. of ore per fathom; four men. Stope No. 1, bottom of 8 ft. level, west of Cooper's shaft, driven 6 by 10 ft.; lode worth about 28 cwt. of ore per fathom; worked by four men on day work. On surface we are laying a new railroad from the wharf to the dressing-floors. The old wooden track was entirely rotted out, and had become unfit for sending down ore on. We are covering the flumes, and will soon have the work done.—Later advices, under date of Dec. 15, have been received from the manager at the mines, in which he states that they have already 100 tons of ore broken, and that if the port is navigable in February a cargo will be shipped to Swansea.

—Capt. Curlew, Nov. 17: The following is the amount of mining done since the first of the month.—Engine shaft sunk 7½ ft. Stope No. 6, east of engine shaft, has been driven 16½ by 13 ft.—Stopes east of Doctor's shaft, back of adit level: Stope No. 2, driven 17 by 10 ft.; Stope No. 3, driven 17 by 10 ft.; Stope No. 4, driven 15½ by 10 ft. Adit level end, east of Doctor's shaft, driven 6 ft. 5 in. At Cooper's shaft we are putting in a solar 14 ft. below the 8 ft. level. We intend stopping some of the bottom of this level underhand until such time as we cut the main body of water in the engine-shaft. As soon as we cut the water in the engine-shaft we shall be able to proceed with the sinking of Cooper's shaft to the 20 ft. level. As it is now, all or nearly all the water is at Cooper's shaft, and will be pumped there until meet the vugh in the engine-shaft. We may get this vugh in the engine-shaft at any day. This drive is open to the 10 ft. level, about 90 ft. east of the engine-shaft, and again at a point about 112 ft. west of the shaft; the shaft itself, being sunk between the two openings, must soon meet the vugh. All the water of the mine will then come at the bottom of the engine-shaft, relieving the rest of the mine. To make this more clear to you, I send enclosed a plan of the course of the vugh as far as explored, and my ideas of its probable course below our present workings. I would state whenever we have come in contact with this vugh we have found it rich in ore, and also that we have as yet had but a very small portion of this vugh to work, as compared with what is yet below us. The known length of the vugh is more than 800 ft., and the depth and richness I hope to prove. Into this vugh we may open at any day. Number of men, 58; number of boys, 5.

CAPE COPPER.—Capt. Tonkin remarks.—The bottom of the winze at Narrap is in ground so hard and unpromising that the sinking is suspended, and we have now to sink the winze, and commenced to drive a level in the ore going some distance from the bottom.—Railway: Traffic for fortnight ending Nov. 15, 235 tons up and 580 tons down. Bills of lading are received for 270 tons of ore, per Anglian, and 39 tons, per European. The Laura had arrived at Port Nolloth with outward cargo, including the new pumping-engine and other machinery, which had been landed, and were being forwarded to the mines. This vessel will load home about 380 tons of ore: 508 tons of ore and 10 tons of regulus were sold at public ticketing on Dec. 18 at an average of 16s. 2d. per unit, realising approximately 13,460s.; 375 tons of ore and regulus have been put forward for sale by public ticketing on Jan. 6.

PESTARENA.—Dec. 24: The communication was made in the incline plane from surface to the rise in back of adit on the 10th of the present month, and by the 20th we had it timbered down on the rock. Fair progress is being made when rising against the incline in back of the 33, and also in sinking the shaft under the adit, which is now driven 37 metres, and the rise up from the 35 level 27 metres, 25 remaining to communicate in February. On surface we have a large force of men bringing timber from the mountains. Fair progress is being made in the new hoisting machinery.—District Val Toppa: On the whole the ends now being worked are not looking so well. No change in the cross-cuts.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

WEST CARADON.—Operations here are being carried on much a usual, No. 1 stope east has fallen off slightly in value, but all other points are yielding about the same quantity of ore as last reported.

RAISING COAL.—Messrs. A. LAWTON, and H. H. GORDON, of New York, have patented some improvements in moving and raising coal and other granular material, and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein. The object of this invention is to save the tedious and costly labour demanded in the moving and raising of coal and other granular material by the aid of shovels and wheel-barrows and the usual hoisting apparatus. The first part of the invention consists in raising coal and other granular materials by means of a bucket or other suitable vessel arranged to slide in a shaft or its equivalent, which extends so far below the ground or platform on which is deposited the coal or other material to be raised, that the latter will of itself pass into the bucket. The object of the second part of the invention is to avoid the necessity of surrounding the elevating shaft, or platform, with the masses of coal or other granular material to be raised, and to enable the latter to be conveyed to the said shaft, from points more or less remote, and to be raised in the same without any of the usual tedious and costly labour which would be demanded in removing the same material by means of shovels and wheel-barrows.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUN.—S. Toy, Dec. 31: The 10 to drive west of Hill's cross-cut, at 17 ft. fathom, in which we are breaking some good stones of lead.—Intermediate Level: These stopes are worth 13s. per fathom for lead, and are set to stope for the next month, at 5s. 10s. per fathom.—No. 2 Adit: We are making good progress in this place, and we have met with good branches of lead in the north part of the lode, worth full 9s. per fathom, and so far as I can see very likely to continue.

ABERYSTWYTH.—John Trevethan, Dec. 29: Saturday last was our measuring and setting day. The 86 east is extended from shaft 3 fms. Last month's price, 10s. per fathom; the present month's, 8s. per fathom, the ground having become easier, or rather a softer channel of ground is met with, similar in character to the rock in which the lode is embedded in the upper levels, and where large quantities of ore were extracted. My impression is that in about 8 fms. further driving our prospects will considerably increase. At the 86 west, where we have just commenced driving, the lode is 5 ft. wide, containing all the characteristics of a fine masterly lode, with a fair mixture of lead ore, but we shall soon have an improvement to report here; this end is also driving by six men, at 8s. per fathom, the same as the eastern end. I have also set the tribute pitches at 7s. per ton, delivered to the dressing-floors. Altogether the mines are looking well, and ere long I fully anticipate writing further and more important discoveries.

ASHFORD.—M. Whitford, Dec. 31: Mawr shaftmen are preparing to fix a standing lift at the 40, and also to put down a sinking lift. The lode in the shaft is of a very kindly appearance. In the 40 west for the last few days we have had a fault in the ground which has somewhat disturbed the lode from its regular course, but to day it appears that we are getting through it, and the water is running more freely, with small portions of lead. The 30 end west at present is poor, but I think it is only temporary from its appearance to-day. The various stopes throughout the mine are yielding their usual quantities of ore. The winze sinking below the 20 east is at present poor.—Brown's Shaft: Sinking is being vigorously urged on below the 30.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—George Rowe, Joseph Mitchell, Dec. 31: The lode in the sump-winze sinking below the 57 is without change in character during the past week, and is still showing a very kindly appearance in going down. The lode in the 57, driving west from the engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, yielding very strong munda and good stones of ore.

BLAEN CAELAN.—W. H. Tregoning, Dec. 31: Engine shaft: In the cross-cut extending south from the 20, east of shaft, we cut yesterday a wall, north underlie, the same as the footwall of the lode should be, with a very promising branch of spar, carbonate of lime, and sticken. This wall is the first discovered underlying all the cross-cut commencement of this cross-cut, which is now in fully 11 fms., and fast (3 ft. in 6 ft.); however, be that as it may, it proves a change in the ground, and by next week I hope to be able to say more about it.—New Adit, South of Caelan River: The ground in this level continues without material change; the level is 5 ft. wide, and for that width contains branches of lode, intermixed with spar and gossan of a most kindly character. There is lode standing wider than the level, and on each side; yet we are bearing the end gradually to the north for reasons reported before—that is, in order to regain the very promising branch which was intersected near the end of the masonry arching running south of east and north-west, which cause, in my opinion, gathers together in the ravine above the Esgrai-hir road, and I think we shall cut that lode again in less than 5 fms. drive of this adit, and many fathoms deeper than the discovery on the road side.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, Dec. 31: Operations are making satisfactory progress, but we see no material change in the mine since our last report.

BONFLOYD.—J. Davis, Dec. 31: There are no changes of importance in the mine since my last report. The lode in the stopes above the 96 continues to yield 1½ tons of lead ore per fathom.

BURRA BURRA.—James Brown, Thomas Jenkin, Dec. 31: Tanner's engine-shaft is sunk 13 fathoms below the 40; at this point we have commenced to drive north to cross through the lode to ascertain its width and value; the lode in the bottom of this shaft from the south wall to present end is 10 ft. wide, with no north wall as yet. In this driving from shaft the lode here produced fine stones of copper ore, and the character of the lode much improved, with a beautiful spar, and letting out a quantity of water; a splendid-looking lode. The 40, west of Tanner's engine-shaft, the lode in the end is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, munda, spar, and peach; ground favourable for driving. The 40, east of Tanner's engine-shaft, in the end the ground have been disordered for the last 2 fathoms driving, and we still think the main part of the lode is further south, as we find the end very dry, and not letting down the water from the level above, which have caused us to stop the sinking of the winze; at the 30 we have commenced to cut in south to ascertain if there is any more lode standing in this direction. The 40, driving south on the lead course, the lode in the end is 8 in. wide, producing good stones of lead; we shall be able to say more about this lode in our next report; this end is not far from the east and west lode. The 30 cross-cut, driving south on the cross-course, the ground is very much changed in the end, and the cross-cut is letting out a quantity of water; we judge from the appearances of the ground that we are no great distance from the lode; ground very favourable. A stope in the back of the 30, east of the middle shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth for copper ore from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom. A stope in the bottom of the 18, east of the middle shaft, is worth for blende 2 tons per fathom, and producing good stones of copper ore. Our engine and pitwork are working well, and everything is pushed with all speed to open up the mine.

BURROW AND BUISON.—J. Christophers, J. Mayne (St. Agnes), Dec. 31: In the eastern and western ends of the 62 we have copper, spots of lead, munda, quartz, and apatite, but nothing to value. We are about to commence the clearing of the 40, west of engine shaft, so as to get over the bunch of lead noticed at the 50. We expect to complete the timbering of Tonkin's shaft from the 20 to the 30 on an early day. The end east of the 20 is steadily improving. We are now clearing the same level, west of engine shaft, in order to unwater Williams' and quarry shafts, and as much as possible, we may expect to find copper.

South Mine. The end on the lead lode, going east from the great south cross-cut adit, continues with spots of lead, but not to value yet. Our tribute ground continues much as last reported.

CAEGYON.—T. Hodge, Dec. 30: Setting Report: The 70 east end, to two men, at 6s. 10s. per fathom; the lode is yielding some good stones of ore of a kindly nature. To stope the back of the 70 west, by four men, at 4s. 10s. per fathom, worth for lead 9s. per fathom. The 60 west end, to two men, at 7s. per fathom, the lode in which is not to value; just behind this point we have cut through the lode, which is 15 ft. wide, kindly in appearance, but of no value. The 60 north cross-cut, to two men, at 9s. per fathom; we have not yet reached the leader part of the lode, but hope to do so in another 4 or 5 fms. driving. A stope in the back of the 60, to four men, at 4s. 5s. per fathom; the lode is worth 8s. per fathom. Jenkins' winze—to sink below the 50, to six men, at 14s. per fathom, worth for length of winze—9 ft.—13s. per fathom; we hope to communicate this with the 60 in the course of the present month, when we shall have the communication from the adit down to the bottom level nearly in line, where I purpose bringing down a new shaft in the run of ore. We shall sample on Friday next computed 25 tons of lead, and 50 tons of blende.

CLAN CAMBORNE.—G. Rowe, W. Penberthy, Dec. 27: To-day is our four weekly pay and setting, which has gone off very satisfactorily, and the following network bargains let. The sump-winze to sink below the 95 by six men, at 18s. per fathom; also to stope upon the lode east of said winze, at 10s. per fathom, where the lode going down in the deepest pit is worth 40s. per fathom. The 95 to drive east by six men, at 12s. per fathom, where the lode going away in whole ground is worth 25s. per fathom; this point of operation has been gradually improving both in depth and length for the past three months, and is showing every indication of leading to a good and profitable mine.

CATHEDRAL.—Jos. Michell, Jan. 1: The sinking of Colonel's engine-shaft is being vigorously carried on with all the force that can be brought to bear on the work, and as rich a copper ore as masterly lode can be seen, and one that is safe to make a rich and lasting course of copper ore, which we are daily expecting to meet with. The ground in the cross-cut in the 10, driving north to intersect Rawson's tin lode, is easier for working, and letting out a great deal more water than when we started to drive; this is rather important, inasmuch as it may be the means of soon letting down the water out of Rawson's shaft, and enabling us to resume the sinking of the same on the course of a large and productive lode.

CEFN BRWYNO.—Jas. Paull, Dec. 30: The lode in the 104 east is looking more kindly than for some time past, 3 to 4 ft. wide, with a little lead and blende ores, and a great quantity of water. I think we are near a good bunch of ore here. The lode in the pitch over this level, 40 fms. east of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. In the pitch over same level, 30 fms. east of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 17 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the pitch over the 80 and 56 east the lode is 3 to 4 ft. wide, and will produce 13 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Surface operations are being pushed on with all dispatch; 20 tons of lead ore was sold on the 24th, at 14s. 6s. per ton, which we hope to get shipped in a few days.

CRENVER AND WHEEL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Thomas, J. Vivian, Dec. 31: Start's Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 228, driving east, is 1 s. 1 ft. wide, yielding munda and a little copper ore, having a kindly appearance. In the 215, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and gives promise for an early improvement.—Crenver Shaft: At the 160 the men are engaged in clearing the stuff from the rise, which we hope to have finished by the end of the week, when we shall at once resume the driving of the 160, east of shaft, and also begin to drive the 140, west of rise, under the tin ground gone down in the bottom of the 130.—St. George's Shaft: In the 203, driving east on the south lode, and west of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and letting out water freely, which we consider a good indication.—Pelly's Engine-Shaft: The men are now engaged in sinking this shaft; the lode in the shaft is at present disordered, being a hard channel of ground, which we hope in sinking a few fathoms to get through, when we may expect an improvement. There is no alteration to notice in the driving of the 248, east and west, during the past week. In the 234, west of shaft, the men are now engaged in rising against the winze sinking below the 220; the lode in the rise is 5 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom; we have now about 15 ft. more to communicate to the winze, which we hope to accomplish early next week. We shall complete the laying of the tramroad in this level to-day, which will greatly facilitate the bringing away of the stuff at this point. In the winze sinking below the 220 the lode is 5½ ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom.—Blewitt's Shaft: In the 228, driving west of shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, producing good stones of tin of Richard's Shaft: In the 200, driving west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom—a fine looking lode, which promises well for the western ground. We have no change in the 180, driving west, to remark on. There are employed this week on tutwork 120 men and boys; tribute, 44; at surface, 64; total, 224.

CWM DWYFOR.—J. Roberts, Jan. 1: In the north cross-cut we have driven through the spar, but have not yet gone through the main part of the lode. The ground is now composed of hard stone, with strings of spar running through, with some copper and munda. In the south cross-cut driving east the ground has much changed, and the lead lode has greatly improved both in quality and thickness, but we have not, as expected, by to-day reached the junction with the horse of ground. The copper inside the north wall is much stronger, and is daily improving. We have also some copper on the south side of the north wall.

CWM ELAN.—W. Goldsworthy, Dec. 27: The appearance of the mine in general is about the same as last reported on. Next week we shall case and divide the engine-shaft, then drive east and west for a 20 ft. level.

DE BROKE.—T. Hodge, Dec. 30: There is nothing new in the underground department calling for remark. At surface all works are progressing with fair speed,

we have a good lot of stone raised, and are now laying down rails to take the stone direct to the buildings, which will be much cheaper than cart work.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—John Pryor, Jan. 1: Phoenix Engine-shaft: The 113 driving level is without change, and in hard ground; we see small spots of ore every foot advanced. We are not yet quite far enough to meet the runs of ore; this end is likely to become a most important one before long.—Quaker's Shaft: In the 112 west the lode is about 15 in. wide, composed of spar, clay, and small lumps of lead ore, letting out water all through the end. I am confident that when this level reaches the junction with the Park lode, where we have a course of ore, a great success will be realised. The cross-cut at the 66 west has not yet cut the lode, but the end is speckled all through with lead, justifying us in the expectation of cutting a rich lode.—Perry's Shaft: The ground continues hard to sink in the sump below the 40, and therefore our progress is not such as I could wish, but the lead is improving, and we are turning out some splendid ore, and the discovery, I may say, is not only likely to last, but there is every probability of its improving.—Dressing-floor: We have been making several alterations here with a view of better progress in future.

DUCHY GREAT CONSOLS.—James Richards, Jan. 1: South Maria: In the 70, west of the engine-shaft, the lode has been cut through, proving at this point as anticipated, owing to the disturbed nature of the ground, to be without much ore; it is composed of mudstone (arsenical), capel, quartz, and a little of both copper and tin ores.—Latchley Consols: In Ellis's winze below the 60, east of the engine-shaft, sinking is by the side of the lode, and the ground is both favourable for progress and for mineral. As you have already been advised, the lode where last cut into, 9 fms. below the 60, is worth 4½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the slope in the bottom of the 50 east is worth 4½ tons of ore per fathom. The ore sold on the 18th ult., computed 54 tons, weighed 55 tons 12 cwt.

DYLIFFE.—Edward Evans, Edward Rogers, Dec. 24: We are pleased to inform you that several parts of the mine are improving—the 105, west of cross-cut, and the 26, west of old engine-shaft. Our opinion is that a long career of prosperity will be opened out here for the present company.—Leechwood and Esgrigal Lodes: The different points of operation on these two lodes maintain their usual value.

EAST BALESWIDEN.—T. Trahair, Dec. 31: The 30, driving west from engine-shaft, in the 105, west of cross-cut, the lode in the back of this level is producing some good rich tin stuff. The lode in the back of the adit level, west from Morgan's shaft, is producing good saving work for tin. The branch of tin discovered on the Rose lode some weeks since is turning out well. As soon as we have completed the shaft to the 50, on the Soldier's lode, and get the whim to work, we shall be in a position to increase our returns of tin.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—Thomas Cogar, J. Betty, Jan. 1: The 108 has been blocked up by a fall of blackstone; we have again opened out the level, and commenced stopping west of winze, and driving the cross-cut; the value of both places is unaltered since last reported upon. The stopes west of shaft are fully equal to last ore. One stoper, west of shaft, is worth 12½ tons of ore per fathom. The 95 end, driving side of level, west of shaft, is worth 12½ tons of ore per fathom. Stripping side of cross-cut, west of shaft, is worth 10½ tons of ore per fathom. The stopes are yielding their usual quantities of lead. The 88 winze is now worth 6½ tons of ore per fathom, with indications of improvement. At Palnure trial the lead is dipping north, and which we shall drive upon after sinking a little deeper. Machinery and surface work going on as usual.

EAST BOSCASWELL.—William Eddy, Dec. 31: We have set the 120 to seven men, on tribute, at 15s. in 12; the men are working steadily, and earning fair wages. The tribute pit at the 70 has slightly improved. The machinery is in good order and working well.

EAST DAREN.—Dec. 31: Taylor's Shaft: In the 114 east the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, chiefly composed of a dark slate, carbonate of lime—still disordered and broken up, but is again becoming stronger, showing at times small spots of lead; at this point we shall soon commence driving a cross-cut north into Skinner's shaft for a communication. In the slope over this level the lode is 3 feet wide, producing on an average from 12 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Skinner's shaft, sinking under the 104, the lode in the bottom is large and strong, showing occasionally nice spots of lead, and good progress is being made in sinking. The tribute pit throughout the different levels continue to yield fair quantities of lead ore. Machinery is in good working order, and drawing and dressing progressing regularly, with a good supply of water, since the new lot of launders have been erected at Craigview completed a few days since. We have to-day sampled 50 tons of silver-lead ore for sale on Monday, January 5.

EAST LLANGYNOG.—E. Pascoe, Dec. 23: In No. 2 level, driving west of winze, the part of the lode carried is 3 ft. wide, composed of blocky and friable rock, intermixed with gossan and lead, but not to value—a very kindly lode indeed. The lode in No. 2 level, driving east of winze, has a very promising appearance, and continues to widen as the end is advanced, worth 10½ tons per fathom. In No. 3 level, driving west of winze, on the south part of the lode, the part of the lode carried is 4 ft. wide, composed of bastard granite, sulphur, lime, spar, and lead, worth for the latter 8½ tons per fathom, with indications of an early improvement. There are four stopes over this level, worth on an average 13½ tons per fathom. The stopes over No. 3 level, on the caunter or north lode, are worth 10½ tons per fathom. I have two men cutting through the footwall of this lode to prove the eastern side of it, the joints being impregnated with lead. The stopes below No. 3 level, west of winze, are worth 8½ tons per fathom. The stopes east of winze, are worth 5½ tons per fathom. The stopes over No. 4 level, on the south part of the lode, are worth 10½ tons per fathom. The stopes over No. 4 level, on the north part of the lode, are worth 8½ tons per fathom. There is no change in the rise over No. 4 level since my last report. I have two men and two boys stripping down the lode in No. 3 level, on north lode, worth for lead about 14½ tons per fathom. I have suspended the stopes over No. 4 level, on this lode, as they have become poor; a fine course of ore has gone down below this level. I intend to put four men to stop the level underneath in the course of a few days. The lode in No. 5 level, on south lode, has assumed a more masterly appearance than it has hitherto, but notwithstanding all favourable indications it continues poor. The deep adit level remains the same as last reported on.

EAST VAN.—Wm. Williams, Dec. 31: The 25, below adit, is set to six men, to drive westward, at 85s. per fathom; the ground in the end at present looks more congenial for lead than it has for a long time, it is letting out a little water, which I consider a very good indication. The winze below the adit is down 12 fathoms; we have this month removed this pair of men down to the 25 to rise against the winze. The winze was getting rather dead to wind from with the windlass; set to six men, at 90s. per fathom. When communication is effected this part of the mine will be well ventilated, and we shall then employ the men to cross through the lode at different points in the 25 to prove its value.

EAST WHEAL BASSET.—R. Pryor and Son, N. Bartle, Dec. 31: On Wednesday last we set the following bargains.—North Lode: The 110 to drive west of cross-cut, by four men, at 10½ tons per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, of a promising nature, and worth 10½ tons per fathom. No. 1 stoper, in the bottom of this level, by four men, at 4½ tons per fathom; lode worth 7½ tons per fathom. No. 2 stoper, in the bottom of ditto, by nine men, at 8½ tons per fathom; lode worth 30½ tons per fathom. No. 1 stoper, in the back of this level, by six men, at 4½ tons per fathom; lode worth 7½ tons per fathom. No. 2 stoper, in the back of ditto, by four men, at 3½ tons per fathom; lode worth 5½ tons per fathom. A stoper in the back of ditto, by four men, at 3½ tons per fathom; lode worth 5½ tons per fathom. The 70 to drive west of cross-cut, by six men, at 10½ tons per fathom; lode worth 8½ tons per fathom, and likely to improve shortly. No. 1 stoper, in the back of this level, by six men, at 5½ tons per fathom; the lode is worth 8½ tons per fathom. No. 2 stoper, in the back of ditto, by six men, at 4½ tons per fathom; lode worth 10½ tons per fathom. A winze to sink below this level, by six men, at 9½ tons per fathom.—Old Bump Tin Lode: A stoper in the bottom of the 70, west of rise, by four men, at 5½ tons per fathom; lode worth 7½ tons per fathom. The 50 to drive west of rise, by four men, at 5½ tons per fathom; lode worth 7½ tons per fathom. A stoper in the back of this level, by four men, at 4½ tons per fathom; lode worth 8½ tons per fathom. The whole of our machinery is working well, and the pay and setting passed off satisfactorily.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, Dec. 24: The lode in the engine-shaft is 3 ft. wide, and producing saving work. The lode in the 120 level, west of engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, and worth 8½ tons per fathom. There is no change in the 120 level cross-cut. The lode in the 110 east is 2 ft. wide, and yielding saving work for tin and copper. The lode in the 95 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10½ tons per fathom for tin and copper. The winze below the 95 east will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The stopes above the 95 are worth 8½ and 10½ tons per fathom, respectively. The stopes below the 95 are worth 8½ and 10½ tons per fathom.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, Jan. 1: The lode in the engine-shaft is 3 ft. wide, and producing saving work. The lode in the 120 level, west of engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, and worth 8½ tons per fathom. There is no change in the 120 level cross-cut. The lode in the 110 east is 2 ft. wide, and yielding saving work for tin and copper. The lode in the 95 east is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10½ tons per fathom for tin and copper. The winze below the 95 east will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The stopes above the 95 are worth 8½ and 10½ tons per fathom, respectively. The stopes below the 95 are worth 8½ and 10½ tons per fathom.

EAST WHEAL SETON.—Wm. Pascoe, H. Arthur, Jan. 1: In the lode in Cartwright's shaft, sinking below the 48 fm. level, we have met with a floor which has disordered the lode for the present, but we hope it will improve, as the lode is large—from 5 to 6 ft. wide. In the winze sinking below the 48 fm. level, west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 48 end, east of shaft, is about the same as last reported, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stoper in the back of the 48, west of shaft, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. We have cut into the lode in the 70, east from Henrietta 2 ft., and no south wall; it is very wet, and spare for driving; as far as seen it will produce stones of ore. We shall push on this end with all speed, to communicate with the winze sinking below the 48, west from Cartwright's shaft, and when communicated, we hope to be able to stop the East Seton engine.

FRANCO CONSOLS.—W. Doldge, Dec. 30: The ground in the shallow adit level continues favourable for driving and congenial for the production of mineral. The lode is chiefly composed of capel, arsenical mudstone, and a little tin, but not sufficient of the latter at present to value.

FRON VELLAN.—Capt. Harper, Dec. 31: In the cross-cut driving north of the level, west of the deep adit, the ground is much the same as for some time past, at present letting out much water from the forebreast. We have been the last two or three days cutting down the corner and putting in rails in the cross-cut. The new shaft sinking in the eastern part of the set is being pushed down with all possible dispatch. In consequence of so much wet we have been obliged to make a shed over the men, so that they can work on the top in all weathers. We have not got through the blue clay as yet.

GAWTON COPPER.—George Rowe, George Rowe, Jan. 1: The lode in the 105, east of King's engine-shaft, is still showing a very kindly appearance, and there is no change in the appearance of the lode in the 95 east during the past week. The 90, on the south part of the lode, is yielding 1 ton of good quality ore per fathom, and showing indications of improvement. The lode in the winze sinking below the 82 is worth 10½ tons per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 82 is worth 9½ tons per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 82 is worth 14½ tons per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 70 is worth 9½ tons per fathom. All other points are without change.

GEM (Tin).—John Goldsworthy, Dec. 31: In the 20 cross-cut east, driving north to intersect the lode, the ground is favourable for progress. In the winze sinking below the adit on the north lode, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, of a most promising appearance, and worth 15½ tons per fathom. In the 20, in the back no lode has been taken down. In the eastern cross-cut driving north to intersect the north lode in the east 3 or 4 ft. driving a branch has been met with, containing quartz, pease, mudstone, and a small portion of tin. We shall recommence driving as soon as we can arrange the staff for this department.

GOGGINAN.—Dec. 31: At the 100 east there is no change in the lode, it is worthy of

remark. In the stopes over the 110 east the lode continues much the same, being worth 1½ tons of ore per fathom. The rise over the 70 (for new shaft) is being carried up, by six men, in a lode 5 ft. wide, interspersed throughout with lead ore, and yielding saving work. The repairing Bryn Pica shaft is being proceeded with as fast as possible. Fair progress is being made with the surface work at Bryn Pica, and we shall soon get the new pipes, &c., completed. The tribute pitches in the mine produce, on an average, 11 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The dressing, &c., is going on regularly, and we sold 20 tons of ore yesterday at 18½, 13s. 6d. per ton.

GORSIEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—Wm. Edwards, Jan. 1: Cectia Gelynen Shaft: We anticipate on reaching a depth of 20 yards in this pit by Saturday, and shall soon after drive out to cut the Hoivay lode, and also get into the lead ground left in Nos. 1 and 2 sumps.—Gorsedd Shaft: The men are making good progress in sinking. We expect in less than three weeks to effect a communication with the Gorsedd lode, when we shall at once start to sink upon the new run of ore. By the end of this month we shall, I think, be in a good position.

HEATH LAXEY.—John Cornish, Dec. 30: Deep Mine: We have no particular change in the 235 north and south ends since our last report, and we are now engaged sinking a winze in bottom of the 235 north, and also in the 235 north end, for ventilation, &c.; the end is worth 10½ tons per fathom for blende. We have commenced to sink Welsh engine-shaft below the 220; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 8½ tons per fathom for blende. The lode in the 220 driving north is split in two parts, and worth 6½ tons per fathom for blende, with a little lead; when these parts again come together we may expect an improvement. We have only a portion of the lode in the 220 driving south from winze, but the part being carried is worth 24½ tons per fathom. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 210 north the lode is worth 18½ tons per fathom. In the 210 north end we are only carrying a part of the lode, which is worth 20½ tons per fathom. No. 1 stoper in back of this level is worth 40½ tons per fathom. No. 2 stoper, 54½ tons per fathom. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 190 has almost passed through the lode, and is worth 13½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 190 driving north is worth 50½ tons per fathom. The stoper in the back of this level is worth 40½ tons per fathom. No. 1 stoper in the bottom of the 180 north is worth 18½ tons per fathom, and No. 2 stoper 60½ tons per fathom. In the 180 end driving north the lode where cut through is about 4 ft. wide, but only producing a little lead and blende ore; we are now driving by its side, and when cut into again we hope to find it more settled, and get into more ore. No. 1 stoper in the bottom of the 165 north is worth 40½ tons per fathom, and No. 2 stoper in bottom of this level is worth 35½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 165 end driving north has become smaller, and is only about 1½ ft. wide, and worth 27½ tons per fathom. No. 1 stoper in back of this level is worth 35½ tons per fathom. The lode in the bottom of the 155 north is worth 23½ tons per fathom, and the stoper in back of same level 35½ tons per fathom. No lode has been taken down in the 145 driving north since last report.—Dumbell's: The lode in the 185 south end has improved, and is now worth 70½ tons per fathom. In the 185 north we are carrying 1½ to 2 ft. of the lode, which is worth 57½ tons per fathom. We have cut through the lode in the 170 south, which is 5 ft. wide, and worth 50½ tons per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level south is worth about 85½ tons per fathom. We have also cut through the lode in the 170 north end, which we find to be 5½ ft. wide, and worth 50½ tons per fathom. No. 1 stoper in back of this level is worth 42½ tons per fathom, No. 2 is worth 23½ tons per fathom, and No. 3 is worth 19½ tons per fathom. We have also driven a cross-cut east from the 155 south, but no thing of importance has been cut through. The lode is taken down left, standing by the side of the 155 north, which is worth 60½ tons per fathom. The lode in winze sinking in bottom of this level became poor, and is suspended. The lode in the 155 north is worth 16½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 140 north end is producing only a little lead and blende ore. No. 1 stoper in the bottom of this level is worth 27½ tons per fathom, and No. 2 stoper 80½ tons. The 125 end driving north is worth 12½ tons per fathom, with a fair prospect of improvement. We are cross-cutting east from the 110 north end, but we have not cut any lode yet. No. 1 stoper in the bottom of the 85 north is worth 10½ tons per fathom. I have no other particular change to report in any other part of the mines, but it will be seen that Dumbell's part of the mine has much improved, and is now worth 20½ tons per fathom, and is now worth 20½ tons per fathom, and our present arrangements are completed, we shall, I hope, do much better than for some time past.

GREAT NORTH CARADON.—G. Rieckard, Dec. 31: In the 25 west, on No. 1 copper lode, no important change has taken place since my last report. In the 25 east, on No. 1 copper lode, we have for a short time put the two men engaged in driving on the silver lode to open a little more than seen in the cross-cut. The lode yields stones of good yellow copper ore; but, as we do not intend to withdraw these men from driving on the silver lode and cannot increase hands, upon the whole we are keeping the driving on the silver lode.

GREAT RETALLACK.—John Harris, Dec. 27: In clearing out the 30, east to Stephen's shaft, this week nothing new of the lode has been seen since my last. In driving the 20, east of the new shaft, we are meeting with good branches of blende. **GREAT SNAFFELL.**—H. James, Dec. 23: We have to-day three very good and important improvements in the mine. In the 74 end we have cut a solid rib of blende and lead, from 18 in. to 2 feet wide, which has every appearance of being the commencement of a good run of ore ground, and the same bunch referred to before in my reports. The stopes in this level, a little behind the end, have also very much improved. To-day, in one blast, we broke a rock of about 3 tons, which contains fully 1 ton of clean lead. The sump in this level is also looking well. The lode is large and hard, and composed of good quartz, but with roughs or loughs, intermixed throughout with lead and blende. In the 85 end we have a good discovery. The lode is more composed of open joints and loughs and soft quartz, and is rich for lead and blende for the full width as yet proved—6 feet, the width of the level. The hanging side, where the width of the lode is not yet ascertained, shows roughs or loughs of ore, and yields more water than formerly. I cannot but regard the present discoveries as being very gratifying, and especially so as they confirm and are realising what I have looked for and pointed out to you in my former reports. I need not add that they are in the best possible position for establishing the permanent value of the mine.

GREAT WHEAL VYAN.—James Roach, Jan. 1: The 46, west of shaft, is still improving for lead, and is now yielding 10 cwt. per fm. This is similar to the level above, where the course of ore was entered into. The 46 east, on Green's lode, contain a branch of blende some 3 in. thick, and all indications are in favour of our having a good lode of lead ore directly. The 34 east has fallen off in value, but we expect it will soon resume its former productiveness. The 34 west is still in a large lode, and yielding upwards of 2 tons of lead per fathom. The winze sinking under the 22, in advance of last named level, is also in a very masterly lode, and is producing 1½ tons of lead per fathom and upwards. We are now going to sink a winze under the 22, some 24 fathoms west of the latter; here the lode is very wide, and is composed of good quartz, and is likely to be a great discovery. The lode is at a greater depth. We shall soon have laid open a great quantity of productive ground for stoping. The stopes now at work are yielding their usual quantities of ore. Machinery in good order, and all surface work going forward in the most satisfactory manner: 50 tons of lead ore has been sampled to-day.

GREAT WHEAL LOVELL.—J. Prisk, Jan. 1: Good progress is being made in sinking Hitchens's shaft below the 34 fm. level; the ground is easier for working, and the lode is larger—now 2 ft. wide—producing moderate stamping work. The lode in the 34 end west has improved: it is 15 in. wide, worth 6½ tons per fathom, and improving daily. I think there is a fair prospect of opening up paying ground here shortly. In the south cross-cut in the 34 east we have the caples of the lode, which we are now driving.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—S. Harris, John James, Dec. 30: In the 174, driving west of Edwards's shaft, we have lode and branches 2 ft. wide, worth from 15½ to 20½ tons per fathom; this end has much improved in the last 6 ft. driving, and looks kindly to become a very productive lode. It is in a good channel of ground, and letting out strong water. We are about to resume sinking of winze below this level between the two limbs of the cross-course, where we have a lode 18 in. wide, worth 12½ tons per fathom. In the 164, west of Edwards's, we have lode and branches 2 ft. wide, worth 10½ tons per fathom. At present this level appears to be getting clear of those small cross-courses with which we have had to contend for a great many fathoms after passing through the main part, and as the ground gets better, and the lode is large and hard, and composed of good quartz, and is likely to be a great discovery. The lode is at a greater depth. We shall soon have laid open a great quantity of productive ground for stoping. The stopes now at work are yielding their usual quantities of ore. Machinery in good order, and all surface work going forward in the most satisfactory manner: 50 tons of lead ore has been sampled to-day.

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GWESTYN CONSOLS.—W. Pearce, Dec. 31: Saturday last being our pay and setting day I set the deep adit cross-cut to drive south, at 6½, 15s. per fathom. We have driven in the past month 4 fms. 5 ft. 6 in., and the ground is much the same as when I advised you last. To-day we have cut a large stream of water, which leads me to think we are getting near the lode.

GWYDYR PARK.—W. Bennetts, Jan. 1: In the 25 end east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; it is a very promising looking lode. In the 25 end south the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a much better appearance than for some time past, worth 3 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The stoper in the back of the 25, on the east and west lode, is of much the same value as last reported, and worth 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

HALKYN DEEP LEVEL.—Dec. 31: In the deep level going south-west on the deep level vein the lode is about 14 in. wide, consisting of limestone, spar, and showing strong spots of lead ore; the lode is looking more congenial for producing lead ore than we have seen it for some time past. The 174 yard level, east of Junction, on Pant-y-Go vein, has been re-opened 56 yards at this point; we have commenced to re-open a winze below the level, and are now down about 12 yards below the 174; we find the lode all worked away as far as we have re-opened, and which appears to have been very productive. As soon as we reach the bottom of the old workings we shall commence to sink to prove the lode. There is no change to notice in the cross-cut driving south at the 136 from Pant-y-go shaft; the ground still continues a nice white limestone—the right bearing measures for producing lead ore on the intersection of any parallel veins; we have six men pushing forward this point with all possible speed. The lode in the stopes below the 110, south of winze, on Pant-y-frith vein, is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work. There are two tribute pitches working at 9½ tons per fathom.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Jan. 1: Bailey's Shaft: At the 150 fm. level plates are still being cut, but little has been done, however, since last report, owing to Christmas holidays intervening; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and produces good stones of both tin and copper ores. In the 140 fm. level west, on the north part of the lode, the lode is still worth 30½ tons per fathom; and in the stopes in the back of this level the lode is still worth 40½ tons per fathom. In the 120 fm. level west, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of mudstone, capel, gossan, quartz, and ore, worth 5½ tons per fathom. The quarrying down of Wadge's winze to the back of the 140 fm. level having been completed, the men are now engaged taking down a piece of the north ground, preparatory to sinking a winze below the 140 in the north part of the lode, which will occupy about a fortnight, when no time will be lost in proving the course of ore gone down in the bottom of the level. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 120 fm. level west, east of Griffin's winze, is worth 15½ tons per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 120 fm. level west, west of James's winze, the lode is worth 10½ tons per fathom. In the 110 fm. level west the lode is small, 1 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and pease, with a little tin.

HOBBS HILL.—James Pearce, Dec. 30: In compliance with your request, I beg to hand you a report on the lode in the mine since May last. The lower wharf pit, which was then being built, has been completed, with water-wheel and 36 heads of strong and well finished stamps, which are now in full work. To the higher water-wheel is connected 12 heads of stamps, and a Blake's crusher; these 12 stamps are supplied with the smalls from the quarry, and the large pieces of

rock are taken in a wagon on the same tramway to the crusher, and from thence to the lower stamps through a slide or shoot, at the bottom of which is a small pass, or place of deposit, under which a wagon is put and filled immediately by lifting a slide door, and then, taken on a tramway across the stamps, passes to any place where it is required. A lead has been constructed in our own set about 500 fms. long, from which we have a good supply of water. Also a dressing-floor, consisting of five round boulders, one square boulder, and 11 drags; these being insufficient for the stamping power, we have commenced the erection of two other boulders, which will be equal to the stamps. Twenty frames are also being constructed, 16 of which are intended to treat the slimes from the slime pits, which are also being built, the remaining four frames are for cleaning purposes, to treat the stuff after it has passed over the ragers, and the skimmings from the dressing-house, which if the weather permits, will be at work in a few days. When these are completed we shall be able to dress and save several cwt. of tin per month that cannot be done without. A house for the stamps watcher has been built and covered, and is now in use. The crusher has been covered to protect the belt, and to enable us to work in all weather. Also an office and material-house built, but not yet covered, in consequence of having so much work that we considered of more importance to be done first. The course continues the same in value, and when the above-named machinery is completed you may expect to have a good and paying mine.

ILLOGAN.—R. Pryor, Dec. 30: The cutting down of the engine-shaft is favourably progressing, and also the building of the engine-house, which will be complete in about three days time. The carpenters are engaged in preparing the roof and other woodwork for the engine-house. The whole of the necessary surface work is being proceeded with dispatch consistent with economy.

LADY CONSTANCE.—Dec. 31: The ore in the south end of Lady Constance mine still continues much about the same; the new engine-shaft is now down to the 45 yard level; the men and through the roof, and this upon soft ground. The men at the north end at West-Drine's Patrie are making good progress at the new shaft; in sinking the sump for ventilating the 65 yard level the mines came upon a good course of ore, producing solid lumps of good blue ore, weighing from 3 cwt.

LADYWELL.—Arthur Waters, Jan. 1: The mine continues to open out satisfactorily, the lode in the 18 fathom level, south of engine-shaft, showing the outcrop of a rich run of ore of considerable length. Full report with setting list next week.

LEANARMON.—A. Ede, Dec. 27: There has been very fair progress made in sinking the new engine-shaft, and we are pleased to inform you that the ground, which is the dark-coloured metalliferous limestone, is getting more favourable for bearing lead ore every day, and there is no doubt that when the lode is cut in this strata of their being found very productive, and we do not hesitate in saying that this will, at no distant day, become one of the richest mines in the district. The shaft, which is now being sunk, is in the heart of the best bearing ground of the country, and at a point where the strata carries down to a very great depth, in some cases to a depth of 200 fathoms. Besides this, you will be able to command the lodes on both sides of the shaft. Another important feature which should be borne in mind, is the water charge, which in this mine is very light in comparison with the neighbouring mines, which are situated north-east and south-east, in precisely the same kind of rock, the latter being compelled to have engine power—80 strokes and 85 strokes, whereas in this mine a 27 stroke is the largest. In conclusion, he would strongly recommend you to push down the shaft a little deeper, and there can be no mistake of the undertaking becoming crowned with success.

MEDLYN MOOR.—James Rowe, Dec. 31: We are stopping the bottom of the 6, east and west of the air-shaft; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 7½ tons per fathom. In driving the 6 right over where our stopes are the lode was not very good, but little further east and west there is a good lode standing in the bottom of the 6 fm. level. We are bringing up a deep cutting to unwater another lode further north. This we hope to do with a water-wheel. I want to see this lode, which is high, reported on by the streamers, before I determine whether to erect a larger engine. We find the water pretty quick for our small engine.

NANT-Y-OWEN.—Hugh Jones, Dec. 31: We are forcing on the sinking of No. 1 shaft, which is now down 3 fms. 1 ft. under the adit; the lode still maintains its size, and is of the same value—about 25 cwt. of rich silver-lead ore per fathom and of a very promising appearance; there is a large stream of water rising in the bottom of the shaft. Our progress in sinking is not so fast as I could wish it to be.

NANT-Y-RICKET.—Thomas Grenfell, Dec. 31: The lode in No. 1 continues much the same as when last reported, worth about 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom. No. 2 is also producing stones of ore, but not to value.

NEW CROW HILL.—T. Trelease, Dec. 30: We are urging on the 55 fm. level east and west of the air-shaft, and also in the 55 fm. level west of the air-shaft, and expect a change for the better as we get near the winze.

NEW DOLCOATH.—J. Vivian and Son, N. Clymo, Jan. 1: In the stopes west of the sink under the 140, west of east shaft, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 10½ tons per fathom for copper and tin about 10½ tons per fathom. There is a tribute pit working for copper in the back of the 130, west of east shaft, which produces 1½ tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 33, west of engine shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing rich seams of copper, and looking as if it would improve in the production of copper ore. The rise over the last named level is producing tin and copper, worth about 7½ tons per fathom.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—R. Pryor, Hy. Bennetts, H. Tregonning, Dec. 31: There has been no change calling for remark in any of our stopes or tubework, gins, and they maintain their respective values as when last reported on for annual meeting of adventurers. The whole of our surface work is progressing exceedingly satisfactorily, and our machinery is working well.

NEW HENDRA.—R. King, Dec

cured to the 60; we intend to clear up this shaft 6 ft. below this level, so as to have a fork for water, and enlarge the pit, and shall then commence to clear out the 60 east with all possible speed so as to get to the end, where we are intended there is a good lode for tin. We shall also attempt the clearing of this shaft below this level as soon as convenient. The end in the 50, east of new engine-shaft, is set to men, at 7. 10s. per fathom. We have set this shaft to clear up below the 60 to six men, at 7. 10s. per fathom. The end in the 50, east of new engine-shaft, is set to drive on the gossan part of the lode, by four men, at 10s. per fathom; the ground in this end has been very hard and spare for driving, but we expect a change in this end shortly. The winze to sink below the 40, in the gossan part of lode, by three men, at 3s. per fathom; this winze is within a few feet of the 50; as soon as sunk to the 50 we shall put them to drive west, so as to communicate with the end driving east of new engine-shaft. The 40 to drive west of new engine-shaft, in the gossan part of the lode, by two men, at 1s. 5s. per fathom. We have set the 20 end to drive west of new engine-shaft, in the granite, which contains good branches of tin, by four men, at 1s. per fathom; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and with the branches of tin in the granite is worth 3s. per fathom. A stoep in back of the 20, by three men, at 8s. per fathom; lode 5 ft. wide, worth for tin 12s. per fathom. We have commenced to clear up the old men's workings in bottom of the adit level, west of new engine-shaft, by three men, and are now down 4 fms. 3 ft.; we find some good branches of tin in the stuff we are clearing up from these workings; we are saving all the stuff for the stamps. The mine is looking very promising, and we have every belief it will prove very productive to the shareholders.

WEST ROSEKAR.—H. Stephens, Jan. 1: The rise in back of the adit continues to be worth fully 4s. per fathom; the ends both east and west are on an average of the same value as the rise. The ground in the new shaft is a little easier, and the men are making more progress in sinking; this will be forced on as fast as possible in order to communicate with the rise below. There is a nice parcel of ore getting ready for the market. If the weather proves favourable we expect to get the roof on the counting-house by the end of the week.

WEST TANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, Jan. 1: The mine throughout is looking kindly, and will, no doubt, show greater signs of productiveness when the boundary shaft is down to the lode at the 50; 2½ fms. further sinking will put us down to that point. Full report and setting-list next week. To-day we have sampled 21 tons of lead ore and 20 tons of blende, for sale on the 5th inst.

WEST WHEAL GORLAND.—J. Mayne, Jan. 1: South Lode: The 50, driving west, is worth 12s. per fathom. The stoep in the bottom of the 42 east is worth 16s. per fathom. The stoep in the bottom of the 42 west is worth 10s. per fathom. The rise in the back of the 42 west is worth 8s. per fathom; at this point we expect to communicate to the 32 in about a month, when a valuable piece of tin ground will be laid open. The stoep in the back of the 42 is worth 12s. per fathom. The 32, driving west, is worth 17s. per fathom; this is a very important point in the mine.—North Lode: The 22, driving east, is worth 5s. per fathom. The stoep in the back of the 15 east is worth 5s. per fathom. Messrs.: The lode in the shaft presents a favourable appearance, and shows signs of early improvement. In the 30, driving west, the lode is not quite so good as last reported, owing to a patch of elvan; as soon as we get through this we think the lode will again improve, and be better than we have ever seen it, as this is a general characteristic of the Gwennap district.

WEST WHEAL LUCY.—W. Harris, Dec. 31: The sinking of the shaft to intersect Hitehins's lode is continued, and the men making fair progress. The men are also making fair progress in sinking the trial shaft; the lode underlies north about 3 ft. in a fathom, so that it will intersect the lodes which are to the north at a certain depth, where we may reasonably expect productive ground. We purpose to sink as deep as we can go with water, and then cross-cut under the old workings.

WHEAL ARGUS.—T. Trahair, Dec. 31: The men in adit level have cleared and timbered 4 fathoms this week. We are expecting to meet with ground in back of this level, I hope before we reach the end we shall meet with ground in back of this level, which will remunerate the company's further outlay. The lode in bottom of the 30, east of winze, is worth 4s. per fathom; stooping at 50s. per fathom. The lode in the stoep in back of the 30, west of Collier's shaft, on the Elidha lode, is worth 4s. per fathom; let at 32s. 6d. per fathom. The lode in the stoep in back of the 30, on the Beacon lode, west of engine-shaft, is worth 5s. per fathom; stooping at 35s. per fathom. We have taken the men from one of the stoeps on the Elidha lode, and put them in a stoep on the Beacon lode. In next week's report I will give you the result of the assay of the lode in bottom of the adit.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Goldsworthy, Jan. 1: In the 120, east of Cook's shaft, the driving is by the side of the lode, and the appearances are very favourable. In the back of the 120 the stoepmen are engaged in driving the lode. In the 108, east of Cook's shaft, we have begun to take down the lode, which, so far as seen, will produce from 4 to 5 tons of good copper ore per fathom, and from present appearances we look forward to a speedy improvement. In the 96 cross-cut south there is no change. In the 72 east the driving is forced on by the side of the lode; the appearances of the wall are favourable; in the 48, driving east, the lode is widening, and producing rich stones of copper ore. In the rise above the back of the 38 the appearance of the wall of the lode are satisfactory as the rising progresses by the side of the lode. There is no change in the tribute nor in any other part.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, J. Williams, Dec. 27: We have nothing new to report in the 42; the water is not yet in fork, but hope to get it out by the end of the coming week. We have resumed the driving of the 130 west, but have taken up no lode as yet. In the 130, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8s. per fathom, with a better appearance. In the 118, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 11s. per fathom. In the 118, driving east of shaft, the lode is producing a little tin. In the 100, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 22s. per fathom. In the 29, driving east of shaft, the lode is producing tin, but not sufficient to value. In the 90, driving east of engine-shaft, no lode has been taken up during the week. In the north adit level, driving west of eastern boundary, the lode is showing signs of improvement as we advance west; several branches from the north are dropping into it.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—J. Stevens, J. Skeat, Dec. 31: In the 260, north of Clymo's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore. In the same level south the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding saving work. There is no change to notice in the 240 north since our last. Trellawney shaftmen are engaged in stooping the back of the 170, south of Trellawney shaft; the lode in this stoep is about 1½ ft. wide, composed of malleable quartz, and lead ore. Smith's shaftmen are stooping the back of the 170, north of Smith's shaft, where the lode is 1 ft. wide, and yielding good saving work. We shall sample to-morrow four parcels of silver-lead ores—No. 1 computed 46 tons, No. 2 computed 23 tons, No. 3 computed 36 tons, and No. 4 computed 33 tons.

WHEAL MARY HUTCHINGS.—Henry Miners, Dec. 31: Our prospects in opening up a good and lasting mine were never equal to the present. Since my last report the new south lode has again improved, and although the communication is not yet effected, the water has greatly increased in the rise, and about 50 fms. in length has been drained from the old workings in the Honoured Mine, which I think speaks well for a speedy communication, and when communicated, as I before stated, will enhance the value of the mine, and greatly assist our returns. The other points at work in the mine are still of a very promising character, and also speak well of opening up a good future.

WHEAL ROBERTS.—J. Goldsworthy, Dec. 30: The sinking of the trial shaft is progressing satisfactorily; the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and prill, intermixed with tin ore, of a favourable description.

WHEAL RUBY.—J. Richard, Dec. 24: I find the lode in the adit end, driving west, is similar to the report of last week, except it increases in width as we go forward. I am looking forward to further improvement, and that speedily, and calculate on finding a rich lode as we get near and into the granite, which is the principal tin-bearing strata of the district.

Dec. 31: The lode at the adit end, driving west, is at this time 4½ feet wide, composed of gossan, peach, quartz, and tin in small quantities—a very strong and masterly lode. The ground, however, is now somewhat harder, and consequently I do not consider this so favourable for an increase in the value of the lode; nevertheless I anticipate an early change in the nature of the ground as we proceed, and I already see indications of it, after which a great improvement in the lode may be expected. In fact, for some weeks the changes have been of the most encouraging character for leading to good discoveries of mineral as we get nearer the junction with the granite.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Bray, Jan. 1: The lode in the 25 is worth 60s. per fathom. The lode in the rise above this level is worth 12s. per fathom. The lode in the stoep east and west of winze, above the 40, is worth on an average 21s. per fathom. The lode in the stoep below the adit level is worth 12s. per fathom. Nothing done in the lode in the 40 since last report. We sampled last month 82 tons of good ore. This month we shall sample about 90 tons.

SOUTH DOLCOATH.—This mine adjoins West Basset, being immediately to the north of it, and is traversed by parallel lodes and the same courses. The lode at present being developed has only been worked on to the depth of 30 fms. under the adit, but has already been found to contain rich bunches of copper ore. These deposits of ore have been met with at the adit and 10 and 20 fathom levels, all of which are being driven east towards two cross-courses, all of which traverse the eastern part of the sett. There is only a very short distance now to be driven to reach the first cross-course, and it seems highly probable that the section of ground extending eastward from the first to the next cross-course will prove much richer in copper than the part which has hitherto been worked. It was in the same parallel of ground, and about the same cross-courses, that the West Basset and South Frances were so enormously rich in copper in the shallow levels. We find at South Dolcoath specimens of crystallised red oxide of copper of the richest description broken from the 10 and 20 fathom levels, and of precisely the same character as the copper ore was in West Basset and South Frances when those mines were giving their largest profits. The points in South Dolcoath which offer such brilliant prospects will be reached by a very small expenditure, and within a short time, and a success may be predicted for this mine in the year 1874, which may render it a worthy rival of the mines similarly situated and lying so close to it, and which will revive the splendours of Cornish mining which created so much enthusiasm when the Basset, Wheal Buller, and South Frances were in their zenith.

NEW HENDRA.—The new year has dawned upon us with very encouraging prospects, particularly in the 20 end east. The lode is looking very well this morning; the ground about it is everything that can be desired. I am still looking forward for greater improvement.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The intermediate half-yearly meeting having been considered by many shareholders unnecessary in the present position of the company, the directors in forwarding extracts from the full report of Mr. Maynard, the agent and manager in India, on the present state and prospects of the mines, state that they consider the report far more satisfactory than any that have hitherto been received. The working expenses under the present management have been greatly reduced, and the company is now regularly delivering coal to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, which circumstance, it is hoped, will render it unnecessary to make any call upon the shareholders, more especially as the directors have come to an understanding with the directors of the railway company to bring into operation from the first week in January next an arrangement for a larger weekly supply of coal, on a rising scale of payment, such arrangement, however, being subject to the railway company obtaining the sanction of the Government in India, to whom the matter has been referred. It has been urged upon the manager to exert himself to the utmost to increase the output, and the directors feel assured that no effort on his part will be wanting to attain this object. The machinery mentioned in the last annual report for sinking the new shaft, 400 ft. deep, has been nearly all dispatched, and the shaft is now ready for shipment. The cost to the present date, inclusive of freight to Bombay, has been about 400000, and there still remains to be paid 59500, and the freight to Bombay of such as has yet to be forwarded. The directors believe that a turning point in the affairs of the company has been reached, and trust that the time may not now be far distant when the undertaking will yield steady and satisfactory dividends.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: New South Wales (N. Adams); Gold Mining in New Zealand (G. P. Hosking); Silver Mines of Colorado (C. F. Richardson); Anglo-French Tunnel (N. Austin); Rock Drills—the Dubois Franchise; Age of a Bessemer Steel Rail (R. F. Mushet); Minerals of Northamptonshire; Prognostication of Mining in 1874 (R. Tredinnick); Cornish Mine Management; Carn Brea Mine (T. B. Laws); North Rosewarne Mining Company; Fortescue Tin Mine; Rookhope Valley Mine; Flagstaff Mining Company; Emma Mine, &c.—Annual Review of the Metal Market—Cost and Consumption of Coal in London—Coal Mining in Sussex—Explosive Forces—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Diamonds in South Africa—Foreign Mines Reports—Meetings of the St. John del Rey, Ruby Consolidated, Malpasco Gold Washing, Heilin Sulphur, Russia Copper, Central Van, Denbighshire Consolidated Companies—Patent Mufflers, &c.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JAN. 2, 1874.

COPPER.				IRON.			
Best selected...	per ton	£	s. d.	Bars Welsh, in London	per ton	£	s. d.
Tough cake and tile...	91	0	0-94	Do., to arrive	11	17	6-12
Sheeting & sheets...	97	0	0-98	Nail rods	12	5	0-
Bolts	102	0	0-103	Do., in London	12	10	0-
Bottoms	100	0	0-102	Do., ditto	12	10	0-14
Old	85	0	0-	Hoops, ditto	14	5	0-15
Burra Burra	92	0	0-93	Do., at works	11	10	0-
Wire	0	1	0-0½	Hoops, ditto	13	10	0-14
Tubes	0	1	0-0½	Do., single, & plates	10	0-15	0-
BRASS.				Pig No. 1, in Wales	5	0	0-6
Sheets	10d.-11d.			Refined metal, ditto	7	0	0-8
Wire	10½d.-11½d.			Do., mch. Tyneor Tees	5	0-11	0-
Tubes	11½d.-12½d.			Do., railway, in Wales	10	0-11	0-
Yellow metal sheeting	8½d.-8¾d.			Do., Swed., in London	5	0-19	0-
Sheets	8½d.-8¾d.			To arrive	20	0-21	0-
SPELTER.				Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	5	0-5	15
Foreign on the spot	26	0	0-27	Do., f.o.b. Tyneor Tees	4	10	0-5
to arrive	28	0	0-	Do., Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b., do.	5	0-6	0-
ZINC.				Railway chairs	5	0-6	0-
In sheets	32	0	0-33	Do., spikes	12	10	0-14
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	10	0-20	0-	Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London	10	0	0-12
TIN.				STEEL.			
English blocks	£122	0	0-	Swed., in kegs (rolled)			
Do., bars (in brls.)	123	0	0-	Ditto (hammered)	21	0	0-
Do., refined	124	0	0-	Ditto, in fagots	22	0	0-
Banca	116	0	0-118	English, spring	24	0	0-25
Straits	115	0	0-116	LEAD.			
TIN PLATES.				per ton.			
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	£17	0	1-19	English Pig, com.	2½	0	0-24
IC Do., 1st quality	2	3	0-2	Ditto, L.B.	24	5	0-
IC Do., 2d quality	1	15	0-17	Ditto, W.B.	25	0	0-
IC Do., 2d quality	2	1	0-3	Ditto, sheet	25	5	0-25
IC Coke	1	9	6-11	Ditto, red lead	25	10	0-
IC Tin	1	15	6-17	Ditto, white	30	0	0-32
Canada plates, p. ton.	21	0	0-21	Ditto, patent shot	27	5	0-
Ditto, at works	20	0	0-21	Ditto, Spanish	23	5	0-23

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. Add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—We refer our readers to the summary for the year 1873, which appears in the Supplement to this day's Journal.

COPPER.—Exports from Chili from January, 1873, up to the end of November amount to 42,781 tons. Exports during 1872 were 47,530 tons; 1871, 43,988; and 1870, 51,590 tons. Thus there has been a continual decrease, as against 1872, of 4749 tons; 1871, 1207 tons; and 1870, 8809 tons. Stocks on the Coast of fine copper are, 6300 tons, as against 4250 tons in 1872. Chili bars, g.o.b., 837, 10s. usual terms cash 84s. two months, and 85s. 10s. three months prompt, Burra, 92s. 12s. cash. The market is steady, and there is more disposition to do business.

IRON.—The following published statistics of the Glasgow Pig-Iron Trade during the year 1873 will prove of interest to our readers:—The production from an average number of 119 furnaces has been throughout the year 993,000 tons. This shows that a smaller number of furnaces were in blast, and that the out-put from them was less than in the previous year. The consumption in Scotland was limited to 373,000 tons, showing a large deficiency upon that of previous years. English iron was imported to meet the deficiency to the extent of 125,000 tons. The shipments for the year amounted to 612,911 tons, showing a deficiency of 228,717 tons, as compared with the excessive shipments of 1872, and 203,000 tons as against 1871. But, all things considered, the shipments compared well with years anterior to 1871. The stock on hand shows a reduction of 74,000 tons during the year, the amount of stock now on hand being 120,000 tons. The Scotch pig-iron market is quiet. It opened this day at 109s. and ultimately fell to 107s. 6d.

LEAD unchanged. Good soft English pig, 24s. to 24½ 5s.

SPELTER.—Silesian, 26½ 5s.; English hard, 17s. The stock of spelter in the Port of London on Dec. 31, 1873, was 200 tons.

QUICKSILVER is saleable at 19s. 10s.

TIN.—The market is weak and prices are drooping. Straits is now quoted at 115s.

TIN PLATES are quiet at the moment. IC coke plates are quoted 30s.

There was a slightly improved demand in the MINING SHARE MARKET early in the week for some of the best tin mines, and one or two advanced in price; but owing to the settlement of the fortnightly account transactions, either for cash or future account, were of a limited character, and prices scarcely maintained. The mines dealt in have comprised Carn Brea, Wheal Grenville, Roman Gravels, Pennerley, Dolcoath, Tincroft, Wheal Crebor, Marke Valley, Penstruthal, West Frances, Van Consols, West Tankerville, Wheal Peavor, and a few others.

Van, 34 to 36; the directors have just declared the quarterly dividend of 15s. per share (11,2500). Roman Gravels, 17 to 18; a dividend of 8s. 6d. per share was declared here on Wednesday. Carn Brea advanced to 65, and leave off 61 to 63; Dolcoath, 51 to 53; Cook's Kitchen, 12 to 13; Tincroft, 40 to 42. West Chiverton, 5 to 5½; at the meeting on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance in favour of the company of 6693s., and after charging another month's cost, to Nov. 8, the balance actually carried over was 5069s.; a special meeting is to be held in three weeks' time, to take into consideration the new lease for a part of the sett, for which the lords demand a premium of 675s.; the agent states that the mine was opening out better in the bottom than he expected, and but for the high price of materials a dividend would have been declared. From the commencement, ten years ago, the mine had returned lead ore to the value of 515,538s., out of which 35,044s. had been paid to the lords for dues, and 157,500s. in dividends to the shareholders. Bog, 1½ to 1½; East Basset, 10 to 12; East Caradon, 20s. to 25s.; East Wheal Grenville, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Great Laxey, 13 to 14; Great Wheal Vor, 2 to 2½.

West Basset, 9 to 9½; at the meeting on Friday the accounts showed a profit on the quarter's working of 33s., and a debit balance of 481s. The tin sales, 79 tons, realised 5289s.; tinstone, 2534s.; copper ore, 818s. The costs charged amounted to 9127s. for the quarter. The mine is looking well, and likely to take a good position in this year. Wheal Jane, 2½ to 3; the accounts show a profit of 218s. on the quarter's working. The tin and other ores sold realised 3928s. Wheal Crebor, 4½ to 4½. Wheal Grenvilles have been very largely dealt in, and leave off 6½ to 7½; at the meeting the accounts showed liabilities over assets, charging costs to Nov. 8, of 2386s. 8s. The tin credited realised 2978s. 3s. 4d. The agents state that the returns for this quarter have been rather better than the previous one, and seeing that they are laying open good tin ground at the 120, on the old lode (this end east has improved to 20s. per fathom), and also opening out the South Condurrow lode at the 140 and 150 so satisfactorily, they consider the prospects have never been more cheering than at the present time, and they have no doubt but that it will prove a great and lasting mine. Marke Valley, 20s. to 25s. Penhalls, 2 to 2½; Pennerley, 2½ to 2½; Penstruthal, 1 to 1½; Perkins Beach, ½ to ½; Plymlium, ½ to ½; Rookhope Valley, 20s. to 25s.; South Carn Brea, 3½ to 3½; South Caradon, 90 to 100; South Condurrow, 4½ to 5; South Frances, 13 to 14; Tankerville, 9½ to 10; Van Consols, 3½ to 4.

Providence Mines, 7½ to 8½; at the meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a loss of 445s. on the quarter's working, and a debit balance of 1048s. The tin sold (71 tons) realised 4958s.; costs charged to last account, 5452s. A call of 10s. per share was made, and the lords have given up the dues until the mine looks better. East

Lovell, 10 to 11 (call paid); at the meeting here a call of 30s. per share (2859s.) was made. The mine, according to the report, has better prospects for the future. Old Treburgett, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; the sampling for this month is 53 tons of silver-lead ore, estimated to produce 1600s. The assay shows 84 ozs. of silver to the ton for the best parcel. South Roman Gravels, 19s. to 21s.; the lodes here, in the 20, east and west, are looking well, and likely soon to be in good courses of ore. West Frances, 12 to 13; West Tankerville, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Basset, 25 to 30; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 9 to 10; Wheal Margaret, 2½ to 3; Wheal Peavor, 1½ to 2; Wheal Seton, 17½ to 20; Wheal Ury, 2½ to 3. Rosewall Hill and Ransom, 19s. to 21s.; the sale of tin last week (14 tons) realised 10000s. 4s. 6d., which will leave a good profit; the north carbons, we are informed, has changed its direction, and there is no possibility now of its passing into the neighbouring mine, as was referred to last week in a report from St. Ives Consols. Prince of Wales, 3s. to 4s.; West Esgair Lle, 3 to 3½; West Gornall, 1½ to 2; Chontales, 15s. to 20s. Emma, 3 to 3½; Flagstaff, 4 to 4½; Sweetland Creek, 5 to 5½, ex div.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been without any special feature. The completion of the fortnightly settlement and the closing of outstanding accounts usual at the end of the year, have checked new business, but the tendency is decidedly in the direction of marked improvement. The influx of bullion, the absence of demand abroad, and the favourable exchanges point to a continued ease in the money market and a further decline in the Bank minimum. These conditions invariably bring about a salutary expansion of trade, and a consequent advance in the value of metals; therefore, to all interested in mines 1874 dawns with far brighter prospects than for many years past.

The Metal Market has been firm, although a comparatively small amount of business has been transacted.

Richmond shares, after advancing to 6½ to 6½, close 6½ to 6½; the week's run amounted to \$52,000; a dividend of 10s. per share has been declared, 5s. payable on Jan. 10 and 5s. on Feb. 28. A remittance has been received for the payment of the proportion of the dividend payable on Jan. 10. Eberhardt and Aurora, 4 to 4½; South Aurora, 15s. to 17s. 6d.

Emma, 3½ to 3½; advices state that rich ore has been struck in the lower workings, and that large quantities are being extracted; it is said to be exceedingly rich in silver; the shipments average about 80 tons per week; a new pumping-engine has been erected. Washing and concentrating of the second-class dump is being continued with but little interruption. Flagstaff, 3½ to 4; a new difficulty appears to have presented itself on account of the mortgage. As to the future management, it should be stated that the directors and vendor have agreed in the appointment of Mr. Patrick, who has had considerable experience. Last Chance, 1½ to 2½. Tecoma, 1½ to 1½; the advices are of a more hopeful character. Utah, 1½ to 1½.

Colorado Terrible, 4½ to 4½; the settled assay of the 36th shipment—10 tons—is, according to the buyers, 612 ozs. of silver. The 37th was sampled in Liverpool on Dec. 27. It is a matter of great congratulation for the shareholders that the prices obtained in Liverpool are nearly double what they were two years ago; this is owing to the increased richness, the ore having been obtained from the lower levels. The mine is looking very well. As yet we may say the workings are merely surface workings, the greatest depth attained being about 400 ft.; at that point the ore is found to contain 600 ozs. silver per ton. It has now been proved that the lode has increased in size and richness as depth is gained.

The shares of Gold-Washing Companies continue in request. The week's advices are to the effect that from the quantity of snow already fallen—as much as 18 to 20 ft. in some parts—one of the most successful seasons is confidently anticipated. Sweetland Creek, 5½ to 5½; Birdseye Creek, 3 to 3½; Cedar Creek, 2 to 2½; Blue Tent, 5½ to 5½. Malpasco, 1 to 1½; detailed advices will be found in another column. The richness of the gravel appears to be everything that can be desired, and an ample supply of water alone is wanted to ensure large profits. At the general meeting, on Tuesday, the capital of the company was raised from 30,000 to 40,000, to enable a large permanent supply of water to be brought on. By the accounts presented to the meeting it would appear that, including all extra expenses incidental to the preliminary work now being carried on, the average monthly cost for the whole year has only been \$1700. We do not remember any English company working mines abroad which can show such a low working cost as this. Rica, ½ to ½; owing to breakages in the ditch and reservoir, which must always be the case with new works of this description, washing has only been carried on during the last run for 130 hours, with an average head of water of 100 in., producing \$675. This is an extraordinarily large return for the work done, and fully confirms the statements which have been made as to the richness of the gravel. At this rate a month's run with 300 in. of water would produce about \$10,000. Malabar, ½ to ½; benefiting by the experience gained by the Malpasco and Rica companies, the superintendent of this company was determined not to re-open the native acequia or ditch, always liable to accidents, and carrying at best but an intermittent supply of water, but has nearly completed a new ditch from the River Medina, which will carry a supply of at least 2000 in. of water the whole year round. The importance of this water supply will be readily appreciated by anyone interested in hydraulic mining. Should the gravel at Malabar prove as rich as at Malpasco and Rica, of which there seems but little doubt, as they are all on the same continuous gravel range, very large returns may be looked for from the start, which the superintendent hopes to make about March 1.

St. John del Rey, 175 to 185; the details of the general meeting appear in another column. The shareholders were congratulated on the successful attainment of the object so long and patiently waited for; the lodes have been successfully met, and the latest advices state that 60 tons of ore (at present unavoidably mixed with a portion of the killas quarried with it) are being daily brought to the surface, stamped, and treated, and that this quantity may be expected to steadily increase. Financially the company possesses a fair reserve, and although the present balances in Brazil are insufficient for economical working, as soon as gold comes forward the deficiency is expected to be supplied. Arrangements have been made to have in future weekly letters from the mine, alternately with the present fortnightly advices. The information received since the meeting states that the work continues to steadily progress. Rossa Grande, ½ to ½; operations in the Bahu Mine and at surface are progressing favourably; the lode in the bottom of the dump has improved, producing good stamping work. Don Pedro, ½ dis. to par; estimate for November, 5500 oitavas; box-work is still limited, and during the month has been very fluctuating in quality; the lodes in the bottom of the mine are undergoing a great change in dip, which the agents cannot understand until further opened upon.

Van shares are 32½ to 37½; a quarterly dividend of 15s. per share has been declared. The sampling next week is expected to be 450 tons of lead. A considerable improvement has taken place in the 60 east, where the lode is very strong, the part carried being valued at 90s. per cubic fathom. The bottom of this level looks well for the 75. The 60 west is worth about 50s. per cubic fathom. When this end has been extended about 16 fathoms, the end will be under the great run of ore gone down in the bottom of the 45. The 30 is now driven in a very kindly lode, spotted throughout with lead. Good progress is being made in the 75 cross-cut. The indications in the present end promise a rich lode when intersected. Van Consols, 3½ to 4½; the reaching the junction of the north lode at its junction with the Van lode at the 75, and also the prospect of an early dividend have caused enquiries for the shares. Bog, 1 to 1½; there is no particular alteration to notice since last report, but everything is progressing favourably. Pennerley, 2½ to 2½; there is no particular alterations in the mine. Fair progress is being made, and Potter's Pit is opening out very well.

North Treleigh Wood, 1 to 1½; Pennerley, 2½ to 3½; Providence, 7 to 8; Roman Gravel, 17 to 17½; Rookhope Valley, 1 to 1½; South Carn Brea, 3½ to 3¾; South Condurrow, 4½ to 5; South France, 13 to 14; South Roman Gravel, ¾ to 1; Tankerville, ¾ to 1; Tincroft, 30½ to 40½; Van, 32½ to 37½; Van Conols, 3½ to 4; West Basset, 8 to 9; West Cliverton, 5 to 5½; West France, 13 to 14; West Seton, 34 to 36; West Tankerville, 2½ to 3½; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 9½ to 10½; Wheel Pevor, 1½ to 2; Wheel Seton, 17½ to 20; Wheel Uny, 2½ to 3; Alamillos, 1½ to 2½; Almada and Tinto, ¾ to ¾; Chontales, ¾ to ¾; Colorado Terrible, 4½ to 4¾; Cape Copper, 27 to 29 ex div.; Don Pedro, ¾ dis. to par; Emma, 3½ to 3¾; Eberhardt and Aurora, 4 to 4½; Fortuna, 5½ to 6, ex div.; Frontino and Bolivia, ¾ to ¾; Flagstaff, 3½ to 4; Last Chance, 1½ to 2½; New Quebrada, 3½ to 4½; Panulillo, 2 to 2½; Pestana, ¾ to ¾; Port Phillip, ¾ to ¾ dis.; Russia Copper, 3 to 3½; Richmond, 6½ to 6¾; St. John del Rey, 175 to 185; Sweetland Creek, 5½ to 5¾; Teocoma, 1½ to 1¾; United Mexican, 1½ to 2; Vancouver Coal, 2½ to 2¾ prem.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 1363 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 522½/8s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 96½/16s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 3½/13s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 92 tons 14 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Dec. 4, 1857	495	5	0	0	12s. 3d.	461 5 0
18.. 1867	97	18	0	0	12 0	60 0 0
Jan. 1.. 1868	96	16	0	0	11 3½	56 1 0

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 2½, and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 9d.

The following dividends were declared during December:—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
Van	0 8 0	£ 7,500 0 0
Roman Gravel	0 8 0	5,100 0 0
Richmond	0 10 0	27,000 0 0
Cape Copper	1 0 0	20,000 0 0
Pontgibaud	1 0 0	11,250 0 0
Sierra Buttes	0 2 0	11,250 0 0
Fortuna	0 5 0	6,250 0 0
Sweetland Creek	0 5 0	3,750 0 0
Linares	0 2 6	1,875 0 0
Total		£91,225 0 0

The ELGAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 20,000£, in shares of 1£ each, has been formed to purchase, for 12,000£ (of which 2000£ is payable in cash by instalments, and the remainder in fully-paid shares), the mine of the same name in Cardiganshire. The lode appears, it is mentioned, to be identical with that worked in the celebrated Hafon and Henfwich and Mynydd-Gorddu Mines, the lode in the latter being 3½ yards wide and solid lead. Captain A. Francis, of Goginan, Capt. Williams, of Boscastle Downs; Capt. John Paul, of Corn Brewhy and Tyllwyd; Capt. H. Boundy, of Goginan; Captain Harvey, of West Eagar Lie, and others, have inspected the property, and report favourably upon its prospects. The prospectus will be found in another column.

Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co. announce that the half-year's interest on the Six per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Extension Railway Company, with a quantity of interest by the Northern Railway Company of Canada, is now receivable at their banking house. The coupon for the half-year's interest, due Jan. 1, on the City of Quebec Six per Cent. Sterling Consolidated Loans—3 per cent, less income tax, is now receivable at the banking house of Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co. Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co. notify that the half-year's interest, due Jan. 1, on the Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of 100£ sterling each, or 8500£ of the Paris and Deatour Railroad Company, is now receivable at their banking house, at the fixed exchange of 4s. 2d. per dollar, equal to 3s. 12s. 11d. per coupon, less income tax. The Eight per Cent. Western Extension Certificates of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company are 1 to 1½ prem.; First Six per Cent. Bonds of the New York, Boston, and Montreal Railway Company, 7s to 7½; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Leased Lines Rental Trust Bonds, 4½ to 4¾; and the new issue, 80 to 81; Atlantic and Great Western Third Mortgage, 2½ to 2¾; preference stock, 9 to 11; and the common stock, 6 to 8; United States Rolling Stock, 20½ to 21.

PEOPLE'S COAL AND COLLIERY COMPANY.—The directors having agreed for the purchase of the Newhill Main Silkstone Colliery, in Yorkshire, are inviting applications for additional shares, to enable them to complete the purchase and obtain possession. The colliery is described as being now in full work, and putting out 100 to 150 tons per day of coal of the first character, and the plant and machinery will enable the company very shortly to increase the output to 300 tons daily. The company undertake to supply the shareholders with coal at cost price. It is explained that applicants for shares pay 5s. deposit for each share, and on the shares being allotted to them they pay another 5s. on allotment, or they can pay up in full if preferred, receiving 10 per cent. per annum interest on their payments in advance. They then, and so long as they continue shareholders, are entitled to receive at shareholders' prices 1 ton of coal per annum for each share taken. With the money thus contributed collieries are purchased, and the shareholders become coalowners. A single share may be taken, thus enabling everyone to co-operate. Shareholders receive annually delivery orders at shareholders' price for their coal. These orders they may use for their own supply, or they may be given to other persons, thus enabling the shareholder to assist those who may be unable to become shareholders. Those shareholders who do not use the delivery orders will be entitled (before profits are divided) to a preferential dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on all shares on which coal has not been supplied.

SALE OF COLLIERY PROPERTY IN DEAN FOREST.—One of the most important sales of colliery property which has ever taken place in Dean Forest was completed at Newnham, on Thursday—that of the Belson and Crimp Meadow Works, which have been in the family of Messrs. Gould, the vendors, during a period of 25 years. The purchaser is Mr. M. Leam, of London, under whose proprietary the collieries are now working. We understand that the purchase money is 130,000£.

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

ALLTAMI COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 15,000£, in 5£ shares. Coal mining in the county of Kent is intended. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—John Pryor, Mold; J. T. Gamble, Aldridge-road Villas, Bayswater; J. S. Eastes, 15, Merrick-square, Southwark; J. G. K. Burt, Woodland Villas, Lee; Richard Duke, Bromley-road, Lee; J. S. Vickers, St. Mary-at-Hill; and J. Wood, Cumberland-street, Hackney.

L'ETOILE FRANCAISE (Limited).—Capital 200,000£, in 4£ shares. To carry on the business of an assurance company in all its branches. The subscribers to this company for the most part reside in Paris.

LIVERPOOL, CARNARVON, AND MENAIS STRAITS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000£, in 10£ shares. To carry on the business of a steam-ship company. The subscribers are—David Richards, Liverpool, 30; B. Gibson, Cook-street, Liverpool, 25; John Roberts, Liverpool, 50; W. S. Caine, Liverpool, 50; W. Grosfield, jun., Temple-court, Liverpool, 50; Thos. Williams, Liverpool, 10; and H. Rogers, Liverpool, 10.

STAR INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000£, in 5£ shares. To carry on business as a loan and investment society.

E. NAZARKIENICH AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000£, in 250£ shares. To take over a wine and spirit business in London and Dublin. The subscribers (who take two shares each) are—E. F. Everett, 24, Bucklersbury; John Murray, 6, Stanhope-street; C. R. K. Hubback, Leinster-square; L. W. Fisher, Upper Norwood; E. Nazarkienich, Lawrence Poutney-lane; E. P. Froom, Lan-caster-street; and F. G. Knight, Old Swan Wharf.

MOSTON COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000£, in 50£ shares. Coal mining at Moston, Lancashire, is intended here. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—S. R. Platt, Oldham; W. Richardson, Oldham; F. W. Palmer, Oldham; Eli Spencer, Oldham; John Whitehead, Elton, near Bury; Henry Newall, Manchester; and W. Summers, Manchester.

BROAD OAK COLLIERIES (Limited).—Capital 40,000£, in 10£ shares. Formed to acquire and work coal property at Ashton-under-Lyne. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—D. Norris, 80, Cannon-street; F. T. Bennett, 1, New Broad-street; J. A. Mays, 221, Gresham House; G. R. Hearn, Penze; E. V. Pike, 221, Gresham House; R. B. Lowndes, 4, Adam's-court.

QUEEN'S SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000£, in 5£ shares. For lead mining near Holywell Common, in the county of Flint. The subscribers (who take ten shares each) are—H. Anstin, 37A, King-street, Oldham; R. Taylor, Manchester; W. Geddes, Oldham; J. H. A. Oldham; B. Fielding, Oldham; W. Pickles, Oldham; and J. Frith, Oldham.

REGISTERING OMNIBUS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000£, in 5£ shares. To acquire patents in connection with omnibuses, and the apparatus used in them. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—Sills John Gibbons, 17, Southwark-street; H. Dixon, 10, Peak-hill Avenue, Sydenham; C. H. Coghlan, 13, Gloucester-terrace, Camden-hill; R. E. Jones, 14, Billiter street; A. Dodson, 32, Chalk Farm-road; J. D. Mucklow, The Grove, Sydenham; and F. C. Hudson, 2, Herbert-crescent, Notting Hill.

ORRELL COLLIERY AND FIRE-BRICK COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000£, in 10£ shares. To carry on business as colliery owners, &c. The subscribers are—W. Morgan, 33, South John-street, 30; W. P. Rowe, Liverpool, 30; W. G. Gaudin, Liverpool, 10; J. C. Hassall, Liverpool, 50; G. H. Samuel, Liverpool, 20; H. Wilkinson, Liverpool, 20; and J. Shannon, Liverpool, 20.

SEVERN AND CANAL CARRYING, SHIPPING, AND STEAM TOWING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000£, in 50£ shares. To carry on business as general and common carriers. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—B. Janks, Stourport; J. C. Sanders, Bristol; J. Fellows, West Bromwich; W. J. Janks, Stourport; Eliza Fellows, Sedgley; Jane Fellows, Smethwick; and J. W. Janks, Stourport.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, NORD (Limited).—Capital 125,000£, in 25£ shares. To carry on business as shipowners, &c. The subscribers (who take 50 shares each) are—A. Eumfopouto, 1, Kensington Park-gardens; A. A. Ralli, 9, Gracechurch-street; D. Schillizzi, 9, Fenchurch-street; A. G. Cardia, Finsbury-circus; F. Mendl, 39, Gloucester-gardens; H. A. Clarkson, Billiter-street; and H. Benham, Billiter-street.

THURMASTON TERRA METALLIC BRICK AND TILE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 15,000£, in 25£ shares.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF W

CANDIDATES for the PROFESSORSHIP of NATURAL SCIENCE are invited to SEND IN APPLICATIONS to the Honorary Secretary, 8, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C., not later than 12th January. Salary, £250 a year.

TO SINKERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE BATH COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED) invite TENDERS FOR SINKING A SHAFT, about 80 fathoms in depth, at this colliery. Specifications and every information may be obtained on application to Mr. D. M. D. STEWART, Bath Colliery Company (Limited), Twerton, near Bath.

TO MINING ENGINEERS.

THE BUTTERLEY COMPANY invite APPLICATIONS from Gentlemen qualified under the Mines' Regulation Bill of 1872, as ASSISTANT MINING ENGINEER or ASSISTANT COLLIERY MANAGER. Applications to be addressed to THE BUTTERLEY COMPANY, Butterley Iron-works, Alfreton.

WANTED, by a Mining Company, for immediate occupation, a SMALL FURNISHED OFFICE in the CITY. Rent must be very moderate.—Apply to Mr. STEVENS, 8, Finch-lane, City, E.C.

WANTED, a THOROUGH PRACTICAL MINER, who understands WORKING MINERAL DEPOSITS, to TAKE CHARGE of an ESTABLISHMENT in the WEST INDIES. Address, "A. P. C. Co.," 3, Bond street, Manchester.

WANTED, for an Island in the West Indies, a MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Must be a thorough COMPETENT MAN. For terms, &c., apply to T. M. MACKAY, No. 1, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND CORNISH PUMPING-ENGINE, from 80 to 90-in. cylinder. Anyone having such to dispose of is requested to send full particulars to HENRY DEVLIN, Hafod-y-bwch, Ruabon, North Wales, stating number of years the engine has been in use.

ORE CRUSHER, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, &c.

REQUIRED.—A BLAKES, or other approved ORE CRUSHER. A 10 or 12 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, of the best and most economical construction, suitable for wood as fuel. Also a CRUSHING MILL, 24 in. diameter rollers, and 8 or 10 in. crushing surface. Address to Mr. N. E. STEVENS, Secretary Santander Zinc Mining Company (Limited), 35, Corn-street, Bristol.

REQUIRED.—AN EXPERIENCED and ACCURATE UNDERGROUND DIALLER and LAND SURVEYOR, who is also a very good DRAUGHTSMAN.—Address, Mr. EDDY, Skipton.

TO IRON MERCHANTS, COMPANIES, AND ALL CONCERNED.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS OF IRONSTONE, of Northamptonshire quality, on OWNER'S ESTATE, LEICESTERSHIRE. Leases and royalties granted. For terms, &c., apply to "Owner," Sunnyhill, Parkstone, near Poole, Dorset.

A YOUNG MAN, accustomed to PRACTICAL MINING, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION, either at home or abroad. Can keep the books, make plans, and attend to underground work. Has also a good knowledge of Geology and Mineralogy, and is a tolerable chemist. Good references. Salary not so much an object as improvement. Address, "C. A. M.," 37, Spring-gardens, Whitehall, London.

TO MINING AGENTS AND OTHERS.

ADDRESSED WRAPPERS, always in stock, comprising the NAMES and ADDRESSES of upwards of 300,000 individuals interested in JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES. For terms address WALTER S. STRAKER, Lombard Exchange, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

THE ADVERTISER, who has duly registered a Company for a valuable Lead Mining Property in Wales, REQUIRES the IMMEDIATE CO-OPERATION of a PARTY who will advance £500 (payable by monthly instalments), for which a large interest in the company would be given, and money returned within six months. Address, "Alpha," Mr. Borne, 115, London Wall, London, City.

TO LET.—The Advertiser has recently discovered on his own property, in SOUTH WALES, a LEAD MINE, with very encouraging prospects for LEAD ORE. Apply, "G. F. W.," Post Office, Gloucester.

OLD WIRE ROPES WANTED, IN SMALL OR LARGE QUANTITIES. Lowest price to—DONALD, ATKLEY, AND CO., 33, Cornhill, London.

THE VAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have DECLARED a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE (£11,250), PAYABLE on and after the 21st proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 22nd January, both days inclusive. By order, W. J. LIVINGTON, Secretary.

14A, Austinfriars, London, E.C., 31st December, 1873.

ROMAN GRAVELS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the directors have THIS DAY DECLARED a DIVIDEND for the last three months of £100 (free of income tax), being EIGHT SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE on the 12,000 shares of the company, PAYABLE on and after the 22nd January next. The Transfer-Books will be closed from the 12th to the 22nd January, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, F. R. WILSON, Secretary.

20, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C., Dec. 31, 1873.

WYNNSTAY LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above-named company will be HELD at the Queen Railway Hotel, Chester, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of February next, at Two o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering, and if thought advisable, passing a resolution to dissolve the Wynnstay Lead Mining Company (Limited), under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862, and to appoint a liquidator for the purpose of winding-up voluntarily the affairs of the company, and distributing the property thereof. By order of the Directors, EDWARD WILLIAMS, Secretary to the Company.

4, King-street, Wrexham, January 5th, 1874.

NANT-Y-RICKET COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the company's offices, in London, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of January, 1874, at Two o'clock P.M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23rd instant to the 17th proximo inclusive. By order of the Board, D. CAMERON PARK, Secretary.

Offices: 16, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C., Dec. 22, 1873.

MR. CHARLES F. COLLOM, MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c.

TAVISTOCK. MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY. Patentee of COLLOM'S PATENT REVOLVING FRAME for DRESSING TIN, AMALGAMATING GOLD, &c. INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

MESSRS. GROSVENOR AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, 88, PORTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER, beg to inform their clients and the public in general that they have for sale a few shares in each of several most promising Progressive Mines, which they fearlessly assert will shortly return to investors enormous profits on a small outlay and at a nominal risk.

MR. T. L. COTTINGHAM OFFERS TO CAPITALISTS:—

ONE SILVER-LEAD SETT, proved very rich. ONE LEAD ditto. ONE IRON ditto. And a PROPRIETOR'S INTEREST in a RICH GOLD SETT. FOR SALE—A CAPITAL PERCUSSION TABLE, in first rate condition. Mold, Dec. 22, 1873.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, GOGINAN, ABERYSTWITTH, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induce him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders. For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO. COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS, METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, SWANSEA.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND Co. having erected an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

ORES, &c.

I BUY at the highest prices:—LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES. SILVER-LEAD. HARD LEAD. ANTIMONIAL LEAD. GOLD AND SILVER ORES. ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER. Particulars by letter.

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium)

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL, ARE PURCHASERS OF

ANTIMONIAL LEAD, HARD LEAD, LEAD MATTE, LEAD SLAGS, SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD ASHES, COPPER SLAGS, COPPER REGULUS, TIN ASHES, ZINC ASHES, SPELTER DROSS, HARD SPELTER and MIXED METALS, DROSS or REFUSE containing COPPER, LEAD TIN, or ANTIMONY.

Mr. JOHN HENRY POOLE, MINERAL AGENT,

LIMPIAS, PROV. SANTANDER, SPAIN.

FOR AMERICAN COMPANIES.

MR. F. CAZIN, MINING AND CIVIL ENGINEER, Constructor of the Mineral Dressing Works at Rosa Clara, Hardin Co., Ill., and at Frumet, Mo.

PATENTEE OF CAZIN'S CONTINUOUS ORE-PLUNGER JIG (ORE SEPARATOR).

MANUFACTURER OF ORE-SEPARATING MACHINERY.

Makes Plans and Contracts for Ore Concentration and Smelting Works, guarantee to work certain quantities at least profitable and running expenses, with better proportionate yield, than any offered on the North American Continent.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF AMERICAN FLUOR-SPAR. Expertising, Surveying, and Reporting concerning Mines and Mineral Lands. (Compare this Journal, Nos. 1932 and 1945.)

Direct letters to—GOLCONDA, POPE CO., ILL., UNITED STATES, AMERICA.

HARDEN AND SON, MINING ENGINEERS AND GEOLOGISTS,

430, WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

ROCK BORING.—Messrs. BRYDON and DAVIDSON, of Whitehaven, have patented some improvements in machinery or apparatus for drilling, boring, or cutting rock or other hard substances. This invention consists essentially:—1. Of a tappet, the head of which forms the valve of a steam actuated rock-boring apparatus, and which is actuated directly from within the steam chest on the side of the steam ports, thereby dispensing with external valve-rods, stuffing boxes, and other parts.—2. Of a peculiar mode of rotating the boring tool at each back or return stroke.—3. Of a clamp by which the machine is instantly secured at any suitable angle, and is readily released.

CUTTING COAL.—Mr. C. HANSON, of Huddersfield, has patented some improvements in means or apparatus for the cutting of coal. In carrying out the invention, teeth or cutting surfaces are applied to the end of a cylinder or parts carried so as to rotate, and the desired rotary motion to this carrying means is given by a pair of reciprocating racks set in motion by any suitable power acting upon a pair of tooth wheels, each of which has been connected to it a ratchet or such like wheel, and the teeth of each of these ratchet or such like wheels is taken into by one or more clicks or drivers carried by an arm or arms affixed to the axis of the carrying means, by which a continuous rotary motion is obtained in the direction will be obtained. The progressive forward motion is obtained by rack and pinion, or by lever and weight, or such like means. The cylinder itself having been thus obtained, the cylinder of coal may be separated by wedges driven into the cut, or by a few blows from a hammer, or such like means.

MANUFACTURING ILLUMINATING GAS.—According to the invention of Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SPENCER, of New York, the gas from petroleum or coal made in a retort, as usual, is subjected to a second decomposition in conjunction with steam, super-heated sufficiently to cause the oxygen of the steam to combine with a portion of the carbon of the gas, and liberate the hydrogen in a heated retort. The apparatus employed consists of ordinary gas retorts, a counter-weighted holder for the products, a forcing apparatus for passing the gas to the retorts to commingle with the steam, and a regulator to equalise the passage of the gas to the retorts, and a connection between the gas supply and the main passing to the principal gas holder.—The object of an invention, also connected with the manufacture of gas, claimed by Mr. W. W. BOX, of the Crayford Gasworks, is to render unnecessary the use of liquid in the present hydraulic, and consists in providing a chamber in connection with the bridge and dip pipe. This chamber has an inlet and outlet, and over the inlet a valve is attached by a hinged joint to an arm, which is fastened to a spindle, one end of which works in a bearing, while the other passes through a stuffing box, and extends sufficiently far on the outside to allow of a weighted lever being fixed thereto, the other end of the lever having a rod or chain depending therefrom. When the retort is out of action the valve will be kept close to its seat, but when the retort is charged, and the door shut, the attendant will draw down the chain and attach it to the lid or lug, when the valve will be opened, and a free passage obtained for the flow of gas to the conducting main. Means are provided for getting at the valve and closing the gas way when access to the interior of the chamber is requisite.

TINNERS' WASTE.—Mr. RICKETTS, of New York, has invented an improved process for separating tin from tinner's waste. The invention consists:—first, in treating the tin scraps or tinner's clippings first in hydrochloric acid of 20° Baumé till the bath gets exhausted, then gradually adding to the latter nitric acid of 40° Baumé in conjunction with a concentrated solution of chlorate of potash or the same in powder, not exceeding a certain percentage hereinafter specified; second, in treating tinner's clippings with hydrochloric acid, until about two-thirds of the tin upon the surface is dissolved therefrom, then introducing the same in a bath of hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, and chlorate of potash until the remainder of the tin is dissolved. The said invention also consists in apparatus for carrying out the above described processes into operation.

LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Dec. 22—Lisburne	Glogfawr	45	£15 11 6	Glover and Robinson.
" "	—Frongoch	50	14 5 6	Walker, Parker, and Co.
" "	—ditto	50	14 5 6	ditto
" "	—Graigoch	28	14 2 6	Panther Lead Company.
" "	—Goginan	20	18 13 6	Sheldon, Bush, and Co.
31—Aberdeen	—	50	14 11 6	ditto
Jan. 2—Tankerville	—	75	15 6 0	Glover and Robinson.

BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Dec. 23—South Phoenix	1	19 2 10	—	£ 122 4 7—	—
" "	Great Wh. Vor.	17	8 1 25	—	1143 2 6—
" "	—Pedin-andrea	16	1 1 18	—	£42 12 0—
" "	—Blue Hills	6	4 0 18	—	£21 13 10—Danbur.
" "	—Wheel Uny	14	7 1 9	—	1008 1 0—Redruth Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Dec. 17, and sold at Tabla's Hotel, Redruth, Jan. 1.

first, in treating the *in situ* scraps or timbers' clippings first in hydrochloric acid of 40° Baumé till the bath gets exhausted, then gradually adding to the latter nitric acid of 40° Baumé in conjunction with a concentrated solution of chlorate of potash; or the latter powder, not exceeding a certain percentage hereinafter specified;—or the latter, in treating the scraps or timbers' clippings first in hydrochloric acid of the tin upon the surface is dissolved therefrom, then introducing the same in a bath of hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, and chlorate of potash until the remainder of the tin is dissolved. The said invention also consists in apparatus for carrying out the above described processes into operation.

Notices to Correspondents.

* * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

HANDWELL PARK COLLIERY.—The particulars of the meeting, &c., appeared in our Staffordshire Correspondent's letter last week.

COAL DISTRIBUTION.—"D. N." (Lombard-street).—The quantity of coal carried by the several railways during 1873 will be given in Mr. R. Hunt's forthcoming volume, but the only source from which the exact importation into London can be ascertained would be the returns prepared by Mr. Scott, of the Coal Exchange, and based on the City dues paid. Mr. Hunt states that the total increase in the quantity of coal carried by railways and by canals in 1873, as compared with that distributed in 1871, as shown in the returns obtained, is 4,305,617 tons. There are some not very important lines carrying coal from which returns have not been received, and we have no returns of the quantities carried by carts or private railways or trans directly from the pit's mouth to the manufactory or for the supply of towns. This, however, would not appear to have been largely increased over former years. The computation of the coal used in our metallurgies, which is based upon information received directly from the smelters and ironmasters, shows that in that direction the increase in consumption has been very small.

NORTH LOVELL, AND TOLUMSE.—If the "Shareholder" in the former will apply to the liquidator, Mr. Granville Sharp, 2, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall street, London, any information he may require will be readily given.

Received.—"Eureka"—"W. D. W. R."—"H. P."—"M. P."—"D. R."—"Shareholder"—"The Truth"—"N. E. R."—"£5 Premium"—"L. B."

In consequence of a pressure on our space, we are compelled to postpone, until next week, the publication of several letters and articles.

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS.—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the *Mining Journal*, post free, at the price of \$8 gold per annum, payable in advance, by remitting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray-street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26, Fleet street, E.C.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JANUARY 3, 1874.

REPORT OF THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE OF 1873.

Jan. 1.—We are in the singular position of having to record a decrease in the production, consumption, exports, and stocks of pig-iron, amounting in the gross to no less than 500,000 tons, as given in the official report below. The greatest falling off is in the foreign shipments, and the quantity of pig-iron consumed in malleable works was less by a full fourth than during the previous year. The stocks in makers' hands are much the same as last year, but those in warehousekeepers' stores have been diminished by more than a third. The make, which was stimulated by high prices, also fell off, partly owing to the want of disposition of the men and the restless state of the labour market, and partly owing to the scarcity of good ironstone, and the high price our customers had to pay for the article at the port of destination. An estimate has been made of the cost of producing a ton of pig-iron in 1870 and in 1873; and, assuming as correct that $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of ore, $\frac{2}{3}$ tons coal, and $\frac{1}{4}$ ton limestone were required to produce a ton of pig-iron in 1870, the cost was about 49s. 3d. per ton; whereas at this date the cost would amount to 94s. 6d., including wages, &c.

The following is the production, consumption, exports, and stocks of Scotch pig-iron from Dec. 25, 1872, to Dec. 25, 1873; published by authority of the committee of the Glasgow Association of Iron Merchants and Brokers:—

	1873.	1872.	Decrease.
Production.....From returns from the makers	993,000	1,000,000	97,000
Consumption.....In foundries	230,000	270,000	
In malleable works	143,000	200,000	
(Quantity of bar-iron made—1873, 189,312; 1872, 223,377.)	373,000	470,000	97,000
Exports.....Foreign	398,850	618,933	
Coastwise	214,061	221,695	
By rail to England, about	81,089	74,372	
Total	694,000	915,000	222,000
Stocks.....In Connal's stores	34,513	106,919	
At makers' works from returns received from them	85,487	87,081	
Total	120,000	194,000	74,000
Average price.....1873.	117s. 3d.	101s. 10d.	
Average number of furnaces in blast	119	127	
Number of furnaces in blast on Dec. 25	122	115	
Number of furnaces existing and nearly ready	182	154	
Imports of English iron by rail and water.....Tons	125,000	85,000	

The price of warrants for pig-iron, springing from 121s. in the beginning of January, advanced to 145s. by the end of February. This advance was said to be caused by restricted production, consequent upon the miners' strike and the prevailing expectation that the spring demand would overtax our powers of supply. During March prices rapidly declined to the opening figure of the year, it having become apparent that the extreme prices were curtailing our foreign demand, and interfering seriously with the malleable iron trade at home. Since then the fluctuations were frequent and considerable till November, when the lowest point (101s. 3d.) was reached. The average for the year is 117s. 3d., against 101s. 10d. in 1872, which is 58s. 3d. per ton above the average of the last 28 years. Special brands, however, such as Gartsherrie, Coltness, Calder, Langloan, Glengarnock, Summerlee, and Shotts, advanced from 147s. 6d. to 167s. 6d., declining (with alternate fluctuations) to 112s. 6d. last month. Although there has existed a steady demand, it is most notable that the quantity of pig-iron produced in Scotland is 97,000 tons less than in 1872. The home consumption, conjoined with the shipments and quantity sent per rail, amount to 1,067,000 tons, realising upwards of six millions and a half sterling; still, according to the returns, there is a decrease of 319,000 tons when compared with those of last year. The stock meantime has been further reduced, and is now 120,000 tons, the smallest since 1857.

The shipments show a decrease, our principal customers being

	1872.	1873.
France, who has taken	33,222	45,422
Germany, Austria, and Holland	217,810	309,529
Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, & Norway	37,327	64,828
Russia	21,784	13,897
Spain and Portugal	6,843	6,413
Italy	18,070	15,118
United States	78,173	141,843
British America	23,792	76,971
E. Indies, China, Australia, S. America, &c.	15,551	5,117

Our foundries and rolling mills are, on the whole, fairly employed at present, though some of them are becoming slack, and complain that new orders are not taking the place of the old ones, which are being worked off; the pipe foundries, however, have lately booked some large orders for waterworks, and further contracts are still in negotiation. Rails, bars, and plates rose from 10s. 10s., 13s., 13s. 10s., to 13s. 10s., 15s., and 15s. 10s. respectively.

The following is a list of the iron smelting works in Scotland, with the number of furnaces built, and those presently in blast and out of blast:—

	Out of blast.	In blast.	Built.	Out of blast.	In blast.	Built.
Gartsherrie	3	13	16	Muirkirk (Eg'n)	—	3
Calder	2	6	8	Lugar (Eg'n)	—	4
Govan	1	4	5	Portland	2	4
Langloan	2	6	8	Dalmellington	2	6
Carabrook	1	5	6	Wishaw	1	2
Summerlee	1	7	8	Curzon	—	3
Monkland	2	7	9	Kinnell	1	3
Coltness	—	12	12	Lochgelly	2	2
Shotts	—	4	4	Lumphinnans	—	1
Castlehill (Shotts)	2	1	3	Almond	1	2
Clyde	1	5	6	Bridgeness	1	1
Quarter	3	1	4			
Glengarnock	3	11	14	Total	30	122
Eglinton	2	6	8			152

Shipbuilding continues prosperous, the amount of tonnage launched being greater than on any previous year, the contracts in hand, however, are considerably high for than at this time last year. There were built in 1873 about 170 iron vessels of about 252,284 tons, against

195 of 226,680 tons in 1872, and 233 of 211,850 tons in 1871, and there are now building about 134 iron vessels of about 214,916 tons, against 131 of 268,400 tons in 1872, and 193 of 307,900 tons in 1871.

It is difficult for anyone, in the present still abnormal state of trade, to speak definitely as to the prospects for the coming year, which, apart from the relations of supply and demand, may be influenced by powerful elements that cannot be estimated, such as the money market, mercantile crisis, and political events. We beg, however, to point out that any considerable advance of prices can scarcely be expected, whilst the demand from Germany and America—our principal foreign consumers—remains as inactive as it has already been for months; on the other hand, the decrease of our stocks to only 120,000 tons (which on the first appearance of a demand would prove insufficient), should prevent a material fall, so long as the cost of production remains as high as above shown. Ore and coals may not improbably become cheaper, but a reduction of wages offers greater difficulties, whilst a revival of the German or American demand would become the signal for a rapid movement upwards. Since Oct. 1 last pig-iron has been admitted duty free into Germany; this certainly facilitates our exports, but it also shows how Germany, by the development of her own resources and industry, is becoming more and more independent of foreign supplies.

THE MINING REGIONS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE GREAT SIERRA MADRE TUNNEL.

Some fifteen years ago the "Great American Desert"—meaning Kansas, Colorado and their neighbourhood—was an accepted term. Now that country blossoms like a rose, or, what is more to the purpose, responds to wide-spread agricultural ticklings with the *amerithmon gelasma* of ponderous harvests. Five lines of railroad are concentrated in Denver, the capital of Colorado, and real estate appreciates at the average rate of 100 per cent. per year. But this, too, will shortly be outdone in this marvellous region, it being generally conceded by all who are well informed that the intramontane districts of the Rocky Mountains, when they can be got at, are the veritable navel—in point of climate, water, soil, and mineral wealth—of the Wide West country: of these districts the Middle Park is the conspicuous centre. The Rocky Mountains are not one chain, or sierra, as often supposed, but here and for several hundred miles north and south a bifurcated double mountain system; the Sierra Madre on the east and the Sierra Nevada on the west embrace the large longitudinal basin before mentioned, being a plateau or tableland, with three large declivities, to wit—of the Rio Grande, of the Colorado and Gila rivers together, and of the Columbia. There is no coincidence of the mountain chain—considered as one—with the watershed, as usually supposed.

It will be asked how then is this favoured region to be approached, the mountains being a hard road to travel in summer, an impassable barrier in winter? An English enterprise—stupendous even in these days of engineering—proposes to solve the matter by driving a tunnel 12 miles through the range. They are in possession of the locality, have acquired all the charters and privileges possible under the United States and Territorial law; have been energetically at work since May, 1873; have driven some hundred feet of their tunnel by hand; and built numerous houses, a bridge, a level, a water-flume, and the largest overshot wheel (60-horse power) in the territory. And when I was there in September, though their operations were suspended till the boring machinery should arrive, the flourishing appearance of things justified fully the favour and sanguine anticipations of a vast success for the SIERRA MADRE TUNNEL COMPANY expressed by individuals and numerous organs of the press. The president of this company is a member of the English bar, I was informed, but has had a long and intimate acquaintance with Western America, the results of which appear in the economical, solvent, and ready-money manner in which his business is conducted. But I have not shown what the success is to consist in; and these glories of engineering might seem barren if the reader did not understand that this is a gold and silver country of unparalleled richness; that the average direction of all the mineral belts is across the line of this tunnel; that the company confidently expects—and the whole mining world of the locality expects too—that they will reach and work several hundred lodes of the first magnitude, of the greater part of which they will be discoverers and owners in fee; that this being the case they will own the most lucrative individual property, without exception, upon the globe; that their profits, when once the initial velocity has carried them into "pay," will in a short time be of the hugest; that, in a few words, they will own the most important railway property of its length in the United States (which will have paid for itself, and Heaven only knows how much more, to the men who conceived and executed it); and that with a permanent subterranean system of mining—self-draining, and operated with all the forces of nature in its favour—offering an inexhaustible revenue from its minerals, will be connected a railroad avenue which holds the key of the future garden of America, and will shorten the route between New York and San Francisco by several hundred miles. It is very much to the credit of the American people that, fully realising as they do the immense results of this company's enterprise, that I have never heard in conversation or seen in print a word begrudging its projectors and exploiters one tithe of hopes that must so soon become certainties. That, on the contrary, they admire in general all rapidly executed manœuvres of finance, commerce, and business of all kinds. And to this company in particular they wish a cordial God-speed, as its success must so conspicuously advertise the durable splendours of the material prosperity which this country holds out to the intelligent investor.

COAL OF VICTORIA.—In a recent railway debate in the Legislative Assembly of the colony of Victoria a member, Mr. Hanna, alluded to the discovery in the county of Mornington of a permanent and substantial coal field. He was referring to the ground occupied by the Great Victoria Gold Mining Company, in the Strezlecki Ranges, Gipps Land. They claim to have discovered valuable deposits of coal, iron, and fire-clay. At a depth of 20 ft. a seam of coal 2 ft. 10 in. in thickness was found, at 275 ft. a seam of 4 ft. in thickness, at 298 ft. a seam of 3 ft., and at 310 ft. a seam of 1 ft. 5 in. The company's manager considers that the first seam will supply 7,528,887 tons of coal, or allowing 15 per cent. for waste, 6,399,555 tons; the second seam is estimated to yield 3 ft. of workable coal, or allowing for waste, 9,854,212 tons; the third and fourth seams are estimated to yield 9,854,212 tons of coal.

AUSTRALIAN PATENTS AND PATENTEES.—We have been favoured by Mr. W. H. ARCHER, the Registrar-General of Victoria, with the volume of Indexes for the year 1871, compiled by him from specifications lodged in the Patent Office attached to his department in Melbourne. There are subject matter, alphabetical, and chronological indexes, and the descriptions, which in many cases are accompanied by drawings, are sufficiently complete to permit of a correct idea being formed of the nature of the invention, thus forming a striking contrast to the abridgments published in this country. The number of patents bearing upon mining is comparatively few, but amongst them are some which appear valuable. Dr. G. Wolff, of Grahamstown, New Zealand, has invented an improved shaking table, on the flexible band system; Messrs. Shaw and Bamford, of Castlemaine, propose an improved atmospheric air motor; Mr. James Logan obtained a patent for a more economical labour-saving and perfect method of saving fine gold in the process of sluicing; there are several patents for the manufacture of hydraulic cements from local iron material, and a large number for packing and preserving food. The volumes, which are published in this country by Messrs. Tribner, of Ludgate Hill, are issued at a price which places them within the reach of all interested.

HOOPS, SHEETS, AND PLATES.—The exports of hoops, sheets, and plates from the United Kingdom in November amounted to 16,089 tons, as compared with 18,469 tons in November, 1872, and 18,618 tons in November, 1871. In the eleven months ending Nov. 30 this year the aggregate exports were 188,360 tons, as compared with 191,441 tons in the corresponding period of 1872, and 183,981 tons in the corresponding period of 1871. The exports to the United

States declined in the first eleven months of this year to 17,988 tons, as compared with 29,829 tons in the corresponding period of 1872, and 38,936 tons in the corresponding period of 1871. The exports have increased this year to Russia, Germany, Holland, France, and Australia; but they have decreased to Spain, the United States, British America, and British India. The value of the hoops, sheets, and plates exported in November was 330,159l., as compared with 350,104l. in November, 1872, and 225,736l. in November, 1871; and in the eleven months ending Nov. 30 this year 3,489,099l., as compared with 3,130,658l. in the corresponding period of 1872, and 2,173,304l. in the corresponding period of 1871.

RAILS IN FRANCE.—The Southern of France Railway Company has concluded a contract for 7000 tons of rails delivered at Bordeaux. The price to be paid for these rails is 13l. 6s. per ton.

PERUVIAN NITRATE OF SODA.—It is said that the nitrate of soda trade has wonderfully increased within the last twenty-five years. In 1848 three vessels were sufficient to supply the demand, while now one hundred vessels are waiting for cargoes at the port of Iquique. A railway now connects the port with the saltpetre districts of the interior, and through its entire length is surrounded by manufactories. Thirty-one establishments, supplied with excellent machinery, are now in operation, capable of producing 1250 tons per diem. Twenty-one additional establishments are being constructed, so that in a short time it is estimated the production will amount to 19,000 tons a day, or to no less than 5,750,000 tons a year.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Jan. 1.—From nearly every part of the country the last day of the old year brought the welcome news of a drop in the price of coal—the very best news, next to that of a rise in the tin standard, that could greet the eyes and ears of our Cornish miners. Indeed, there are some mines in regard to which the drop in coals may be, for the time at least, the more important of the two. Stocks of tin are still low, and the expectation of a recovery in that article continues unabated. With coal down and tin up the new year would give that stimulus to general mining enterprise which it so much needs, and which the "croakers," whom we have always with us, do so much to delay and avert.

There is a very general impression that the statements made with regard to the yield of Australian tin must be taken *cum grano*. It is quite as natural and quite as likely for an Australian to be over sanguine as to the mineral wealth of his native or adopted country as for a Cornishman concerning Cornwall, and we have quite enough faith in the Old Country left to say that when our friends in Australia find that the yield from their stream works is falling off, and begin to work the lodes, that the balance against us will be redressed.

The Cornish Consolidated Iron Mines Corporation and the Cornwall Minerals Railway Company have just issued an important circular, which states that the railways will be opened early next year, and that the Corporation will then be in a position to deliver at Fowey and Par and at Newquay 1000 tons of iron ore a-day. At the land-locked and always accessible harbour of Fowey shipping jetties are being fitted with hydraulic machinery. The inferior quality of the Cornish ore hitherto sent into the market has arisen from the fact that the iron mines have never been worked in depth. The Cornish Consolidated Mines Corporation have now worked the "deep" of these hitherto "surface-worked lodes," and have found iron ore of remarkable quality, and in such dense masses that, large as their immediate output will be, they expect to very materially increase upon it for the year 1875. The ores consist of brown hematite, averaging 50 per cent. metallic iron; blue spathose and pure white spathose, averaging when calcined about 60 per cent. metallic iron. The ores are very regular in character, and many thousands of tons are already at grass on the mines, which all interested are invited to visit.

It has been announced that a series of experiments with the most recent compound of nitroglycerine—lithofracteur—on an extensive scale will shortly be conducted in Cornwall. There is no question that for many blasting purposes the various forms of nitroglycerine are better adapted than gunpowder. Where the rock is required to be shattered, and as much debris created as possible, there nitroglycerine unquestionably produces greater results than powder, with a smaller expenditure of time and money—both matters of special importance in the present condition of mining. Nitroglycerine itself, however, is excessively dangerous, and its chief compound—dynamite—has been the cause of many accidents. It is claimed for lithofracteur that it possesses all the advantages of that substance, without any of its drawbacks.

As 1873 is now numbered with the past we may complete our glance at its mining conditions and results, which we commenced last week, by taking a rapid survey of the circumstances of the chief mineral districts, and by presenting our readers with a tabular statement of dividends and calls, which, we believe, will be found closely approximating, if not in every case identical with, the exact figures. The year having only just concluded there has not, in some instances, been time for full enquiry that could be desired.

The year 1873 has not been a good one for mining in the St. Just and St. Ives districts. For one thing there has been a remarkable scarcity of labour, especially on tribute, in consequence of the extent to which emigration has been carried on. Now the tide has turned, and the men are flocking back by hundreds. Most of the leading mines in this district are deep and expensive, which has made the exceptionally high prices of coal and materials tell heavily against them. At the same time they are wonderfully productive so that when the change comes it is generally to some purpose. Botallack, known almost all over the world for being worked half-a-mile and more under the Atlantic, has made calls instead of paying dividends. It is, however, in the right hands. The proprietary is small, but wealthy, and know what mining is too well to be alarmed by what they feel are merely temporary depressions. The Providence, another far-famed Western mine, which had paid dividends every quarter for twenty-two years, had to open the year by breaking through the rule. On an outlay of only 10l. 6s. 7d. per share 101l. 12s. 6d. had been declared in ninety-three quarters' dividends. Things are looking better now, and it is hoped the dividends will shortly be resumed. A healthier aspect generally is said to attach to the mines around St. Ives.

It is hardly needful to remark that the chief centre of mining activity has been the districts of Camborne, Illogan, and Redruth, with which we might include St. Agnes, where Wheal Kitty has pursued its steady dividend-declaring course. Nearly all the dividends declared in Cornwall for the year 1873 have come from the neighbourhood.

The Helston district has been active, but not fortunate. Great Wheal Vor has suspended dividends for the time, Great Work has stopped, and Trumpet Consols and East Wheal Lovell have passed from the Dividend List, after yielding very handsome profits. Here, as in most other cases however, this effect is almost entirely traceable to the accidental circumstances of the year, and no one doubts that things will take a turn, when those who have taken advantage of the depression will be handsomely rewarded for their spirit.

The efforts made to resuscitate mining in the once prosperous Gwennap district, where the Clifford Amalgamated and other mine returned profits computable by millions, have not been successful. As we have shown, the non-success here is chiefly attributable to want of the requisite enterprise, so true is it that in mining enterprise is the great secret of good fortune. Enterprise and perseverance made Fowey Consols return over a million dividends, when the faith and less pluck would have ended in almost disastrous failure. It is impossible to say what might have been the result if the operations of Great Wheal Busy and Rose United had not been stopped by an inconsiderate rush of relinquishments. The day will come when not only they but Clifford will be taken up again.

There has been quite a new development of mining enterprise during the past few years in the vicinity of St. Dennis and St. Colum along the edges of the Tregoss Moors. Here in ages gone by we situated the principal stream works of the county. The probabilities were that the lodes which yielded these immense stream deposits by the denudation of the upper portions, could not be off. Investigation proved this to be the case, and several mines

No such fortunate result has yet come in the case of the strike at

With respect to the mode of drawing the coals up the shafts no change of any importance has been introduced, reliance in the great

Jan. 1.—Christmas holidays have been freely indulged in, and as there is scarcely one contract of importance unexecuted ironmasters do not care to hasten a resumption of operations, while the probability is that there will be very little done until next week. Although, however, mills and forges have been apparently still operations have not been entirely suspended at the shipping ports. During the week the Aberdeen Iron Company has dispatched 1230 tons rails to Alexandria; a Bookers and Co., 195 tons steel to Amsterdam, the Tredegar Iron Company, 100 tons rail to Smyrna and 420 tons to Oporto; and the Nant-y-Glo and Blaia Company, 850 tons rails to Catania. The demand for railway iron continues dull, and the market has been almost entirely free of transactions the last week or ten days; but it may be noticed that the tone of the trade generally is more buoyant, and there is a likelihood that business will revive after the quarter's meetings are held next week. There are no doubt a good number of ironmasters dependent on the sale of their products, and it is not clear whether freely or otherwise, but the manner in which the will be conducted is of course of great importance. So strictly to quotations buyers will yet continue to restrict their purchases as much as possible; but on the other hand, if the present high values of fuel and raw materials are kept up it will not be in the power of ironmasters to make any concessions in the prices of manufactured iron. Possibly one or two ironmasters will have to take to will be to make a general reduction in the rate of wages paid to the workers. The Iron Trade was, during the whole of the year just ended, a very unprosperous one, and it is anticipated that with the great strike, which lasted

from the beginning of January until March, and what with the high prices of fuel and high wages ironmaking was quite unremunerative throughout. The strike just alluded to was most disastrous in its effects, and such as have not yet disappeared from the trade. Some idea of the losses which makers incurred through it was gleaned from the report of the Nant-y-Glo and Blaenau Company a short time ago. It is expected that in the new year there will be a good continental trade in rails and other iron, and that there will be some improvement in American business, but not much. As to the Tin-Plate Trade, there is little further to add, but the prospects for the new year are better.

Steam and house coals are in active demand, and for the first quarter of the year there is little doubt that there will be an extensive trade, and colliery proprietors appear pretty sanguine of being able to maintain prices. There is a belief entertained, however, that quotations must give way next spring. Of course, during the last week there has been a large falling off in the out-pit, owing to the Christmas holidays, but this was to be expected, and business will, in all probability, be as brisk as ever in the course of a few days.

THE COAL TRADE—ANNUAL REVIEW.

Mr. J. R. Scott, the Registrar of the London Coal Market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coal into and from the port and district of London, by sea, railway, and canal, during the year 1873:—

IMPORTS.			By Railway and Canal.		
By Sea.	Tons.		Tons.		
Newcastle	2,205	1,439,820	London and North-Western	1,046,920	10
Seaham	211	93,134	Great Northern	1,037,286	0
Sunderland	992	627,968	Great Western	661,341	17
Hartlepool	44	15,671	Midland	1,655,993	0
Swansea	559	238,348	Great Eastern	693,162	0
Blyth	9	5,268	South-Western	34,697	11
Scotby	305	69,486	London, Chatham, and		
Welsh	62	18,867	Dover	5,670	2
Yorkshire	661	122,540	South-Eastern	12,383	12
Duff	4	1,260	Grand Junction Canal	11,195	0
Small coal & cinders.	204	32,292			
Culm	3	1,086			
Total	5,359	2,665,680	Total	5,158,608	12
Imports during the year 1872	4,954	2,548,918	Imports during the year 1872	5,007,504	16

EXPORTS.			By Sea.		
By Sea.	Tons.		Tons.		
London and North-Western	1,046,920	10	London and North-Western	1,046,920	10
Great Northern	1,037,286	0	Great Northern	1,037,286	0
Great Western	661,341	17	Great Western	661,341	17
Midland	1,655,993	0	Midland	1,655,993	0
Great Eastern	693,162	0	Great Eastern	693,162	0
South-Western	34,697	11	South-Western	34,697	11
London, Chatham, and			London, Chatham, and		
Dover	5,670	2	Dover	5,670	2
South-Eastern	12,383	12	South-Eastern	12,383	12
Grand Junction Canal	11,195	0	Grand Junction Canal	11,195	0
Total	5,158,608	12	Total	5,158,608	12
Exports during the year 1872	5,007,504	16	Exports during the year 1872	5,007,504	16

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1872 AND 1873.			By Sea.		
By Sea.	Tons.		Tons.		
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Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1872	4,954	2,548,918	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1872	5,007,504	16
Increase in the present year	405	116,762	Increase in the present year	151,104	0

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Foreign copper	19,026	11,162	15,653
Raw English ditto	12,085	13,362	12,609
Manufactured ditto	9,735	8,519	11,407
Yellow metal	10,599	9,562	11,979

In Chancery.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867;
AND IN THE MATTER OF THE
CASTELL CARN DOCHAN GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required on or before the 24th day of January, 1874, to SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS OF THEIR DEBTS OR CLAIMS, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to JAMES OLAM, of No. 76, Cheap-side, in the City of London, Public Accountant, the Official Liquidator of the said company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to COME IN AND PROVE THEIR SAID DEBTS OR CLAIMS at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Hall, at No. 12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such DEBTS are PROVED.

Monday, the 9th day of February, 1874, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.
ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.
JOHN TUCKER, 28, St. Swithin's-lane, London (Solicitor for the said Official Liquidator).
Dated this 18th day of December, 1873.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862;
AND OF THE
CONORREE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required on or before the 15th day of January, 1874, to SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS OF THEIR DEBTS OR CLAIMS, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to THOMAS BAKER, of No. 27, Dame-street, in the City of Dublin, the Official Liquidator of the said company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to COME IN AND PROVE THEIR SAID DEBTS OR CLAIMS at the Chambers of the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, Four Courts, Dublin, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such DEBTS are PROVED.

Thursday, the 5th day of February, 1874, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said debts and claims.
B. E. WHISTONE, Chief Clerk.
JOHN SMYTH, Solicitor for said Official Liquidator, 2, Clare-street, Dublin.
Dated this 1st day of December, 1873.

In Chancery.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867;
AND IN THE MATTER OF THE
SAO VICENTE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required on or before the 31st day of January, 1874, to SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS OF THEIR DEBTS OR CLAIMS, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to JAMES WADDELL, of 12, Queen Victoria-street, in the City of London, the Liquidator of the said company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors, to COME IN AND PROVE THEIR SAID DEBTS OR CLAIMS at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, situate at No. 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such DEBTS are PROVED.

Tuesday, the 17th day of February, 1874, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said debts and claims.
J. A. BUCKLEY, Chief Clerk.
Dated this 23rd day of December, 1873.

In Chancery.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867;
AND IN THE MATTER OF THE
ANGLO-BRAZILIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required on or before the 12th day of February, 1874, to SEND THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS OF THEIR DEBTS OR CLAIMS, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the Liquidators of the said company, at their office, No. 52, Moorgate-street, in the City of London, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are by their Solicitors, to COME IN AND PROVE THEIR SAID DEBTS OR CLAIMS at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, situate at No. 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such DEBTS are PROVED.

Tuesday, the 24th day of February, 1874, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said debts and claims.
ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.
Dated this 23rd day of December, 1873.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.
THE NEW NORTH VAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ALL PERSONS having any DEBT, CLAIM, or DEMAND against the above-named company, are hereby required to SEND IN THE PARTICULARS OF THE SAME to FRANCIS REED WILSON, of 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., the Liquidator appointed by the said company, on or before Thursday, the 22nd day of January, 1874, and, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF ANY DISTRIBUTION made before such debts, claims, and demands are proved.

F. R. WILSON, Liquidator.

TO TRIBUTORS OR CONTRACTORS.

THE LESSEE OF AN EXTENSIVE IRON PROPERTY in CUMBERLAND, on which many rich HEMATITE LOSES are already proved, is desirous of FINDING A RESPONSIBLE TRIBUTOR OR CONTRACTOR prepared to DRIVE THE LEVELS AND RETURN THE ORE.
Apply to "Cumberland," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

GRIFFITHS'S GUIDE TO THE IRON TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN is now published, and may be obtained from the Publishers, GRIFFITHS AND CO., 133, and 84, CANNON-STREET, where a Post-Office Order may be sent, which will bring the book by return of post. Price One Guinea. Cheques and Post Office Orders to be made payable to H. GRIFFITHS, 84, Cannon-street.

The wholesale agents are Messrs. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO., Paternoster-row, London, to whom all booksellers will be good enough to apply. All persons connected with the Trade may, nevertheless, send a remittance to the Publishers, and will obtain the book direct through the post.

The Guide contains the names and addresses of all Ironmasters, Ironfounders, Tin-plate Makers, Bessemer Converters, and Collieries in the United Kingdom. The correct addresses of all Iron Merchants, Buyers, and Shippers of Iron in London.

A comprehensive Review of the Iron Trade for last year. Forty-four beautiful engravings of Ironworks and Foundries, including five of Earl Granville's, five of the Earl of Dudley's, three of W. Barrow and Sons, Bloomfield (B.B.H.), the Barrow Steel Company's Works, the Hyde Ironworks, Robert Heath's Morton Works, and W. Millington and Sons's Summer Hill Works, in Staffordshire, and others. Also voluminous statistics of cost and output, including the output of coal and iron at the Collieries and Works for 1873.

The Guide likewise contains a list of all the Blast Furnaces in the United Kingdom which are in work and those idle.

The same with regard to all Puddling Furnaces.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for upwards of 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and sharedealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with the mining interest.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

COLLIERIES, IRONWORKS, &c.

Among the great complaints of metallic miners of late, has been the high prices of Coal and Iron; thus, while Dividing in Copper and Tin Mines have been gradually declining, many Collieries and Ironworks have been paying 20, 30, and even 60 per cent.; and in consequence of this, Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have had several enquiries from clients for prices and particulars of the best investments in both classes, and they are collecting information which they hope to publish from time to time, and will be glad if Secretaries and Managers will furnish them with the same kind of information that Purveyors and Secretaries of Metallic Mines have so freely done during the last 30 years. In the meantime they will be ready to deal, at Market prices, in any or all of them.

TREDINNICK AND CO., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS.
MINES PAID WELL, yet requires judgment in the selection.
Statistical data and reliable intelligence gratefully rendered.
Apply, Twelve to Three o'clock personally, or by letter.
DEALERS IN APPROVED STOCKS AND SHARES.
82, Fleet-street, St. Dunstan's, London, E.C.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.
TIPTON GREEN COLLIERY, TIPTON.

THE SALE of the above MINING ESTATE, advertised to take place at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange Buildings, New-street, Birmingham, on Thursday, the 22nd of January instant, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.
The same having been DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.
CHESSHIRE AND GIBSON, Auctioneers, New-street, Birmingham.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MINING MACHINERY AND EFFECTS.
MR. HOWARD WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at CASTLE AN DINAS MINE, St. Columb, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1874, at Eleven A.M., the WHOLE of the

MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS
On the above Mine, comprising—
ONE 38 in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with two fly wheels; 20 tons of boilers; 4 12 heat stamps axles (5 cars to the round); 2 winding drums; plunger lift; 20 fms. of 12 in. pumps; 25 fms. 9 in. ditto; pole, pole case; working barrels, &c.; together with a large quantity of bridge rails, tools, and a variety of other articles in general use on mines, full particulars of which may be had on application to the Auctioneer, St. Columb; or
HENRY F. WHITEFIELD, Solicitor, St. Columb.
Dated 30th December, 1873.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN MINES.
MR. R. H. CADE WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 7th day of January, 1874, commencing at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN MINES, in the parish of Germoe, the WHOLE of the

MINE MACHINERY AND MATERIALS,
Consisting of a 33 in. cylinder ROTARY PUMPING AND STAMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, about 12 and 10 tons each.
At KENDALL'S SHAFT: Four 10 in. 9 ft. PUMPS; One 9 in. working; One 9 in. doorniece; One 9 in. windbore; 64 fms. 1 1/2 in. round iron rods; wood balance bob, 24 ft. (complete); horse whim; shaft tackle and chains; two skips.
At WILSON'S SHAFT: Eleven 7 in. 9 ft. PUMPS; One 6 in. working; One 6 in. doorniece; One 6 in. windbore; 36 fms. 1 1/2 in. iron rods; Four 9 in. pumps; One 9 in. working; One 8 in. doorniece; One 8 in. windbore; Twenty-five 2 ft. shovels; Five 9 in. pumps; 10 7 in. ditto; One 8 in. plunger pole; stuffing box and gland; One 8 in. H-piece; One 8 in. doorniece; One 8 in. windbore; 20 fms. 8 in. wood rods; iron balance bob, about 6 tons; 8-arm capstan, with iron axle; 20 fms. 3/4 in. capstan chain; wood shears; horse whim and shaft tackle; about 200 fms. 1/2 in. whim chain; two kibbles; 65 fms. 2 in. round iron rods; 20 fms. 2 1/2 in. ditto; 4-arm angle bob.

At PLUNGER SHAFT: One 11 in. plunger pole, stuffing box and gland; One 12 in. pole case; One 11 in. H-piece; One 11 in. doorniece; One 11 in. windbore; Fire 11 in. pumps; One quadrant bob; Two 8 in. pumps; 8 fms. 8 in. wood rods and plates; 20 fms. 1 1/2 in. round iron rods; 20 fms. 8 in. launders; Nine 2 ft. shovels.
At FAUL SHAFT: One horse whim; 10 ft. cage.
At CHAIN SHAFT: Four 6 in. pumps; One 6 in. doorniece; One 4 in. windbore; Three 4 ft. and other shovels; triangle and chain; 6 fms. 6 in. launders.
At BASTIAN'S SHAFT: 67 fms. 1 1/2 in. iron rods; One horse whim; 10 ft. cage; chain and two kibbles; 17 fms. iron stave ladders; Four 4 ft. shovels; Twenty-four 2 ft. ditto; 24 fms. 2 in. iron rods; 10 fms. 1 1/2 in. iron rods.

OTHER MATERIALS: Three single-purchase winches; One large ditto, in frame; Four 6 in. pumps; One 5 in. working; One 5 in. doorniece; One 6 in. windbore; One 6 in. 4 1/2 ft. matching; contents of smiths and carpenters' shops; several wood sheds.

IN DRESSING HOUSE AND ON FLOORS: One water-wheel, with driving gear for mill; Two centre lead round budies with frames and ironwork complete; Two hand baddies; Twenty-four self-acting frames, under sheds, with launders; Ten covers; Sixteen flat self-acting frames; Seven covers; One small water-wheel with strainer; Three hand frames and covers; Two tin cases; tin hutch; Ten kibbles; barrows; Thirty shovels; Seven rakes; Three tin sifts.

ACCOUNT-HOUSE FURNITURE.
The whole of the above will be offered in one lot, and if not then disposed of will subsequently be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers, of which due notice will be given.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, Menage-street, Helston; to Capt. J. CURTIS, on the mine; or to F. R. WILSON, Esq., 20, St. Helen's-place, London, E.C.—Dated Dec. 18, 1873.

MINING MATERIALS AND MACHINERY.
FOR SALE, THE SOUTH PLYNIMON LEAD MINE, LEASE, MACHINERY, PLANT, AND MATERIALS, comprising a 40-ft. WATER-WHEEL, 4 ft. breast; 60 fms. 2 1/2 in. round iron rods, with joints and gibbs; shaft and balance bobs; two 6 in. drawing lifts, complete, together 4 3/4 fathoms, and 13 1/2 fms. 7 in. drawing lift, complete; capstan; wire rope and shears; drawing machine, with wire rope; crusher; 100 fms. tram iron; and a variety of other useful materials, all in excellent condition.

The property is situate at Elsteddaf, on the main road, about midway between Llanidloes and Aberystwyth.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the South Plynimon Mining Company (Limited), 5, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, E.C.; or to Capt. WALTERS, at the Mine, Elsteddaf, Ponterwyd, near Aberystwyth. Tenders may be sent for the whole or any part thereof to the Secretary, as above.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, as a going concern, under the Stungries Act, 1859, the WHOLE of the

BELL TIN MINE,
In the parish of GWENAP, CORNWALL, including the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND SETT.

The above is well known as one of the most promising progressive mines in the county, and may be viewed on application to the agent, on the mine, between the 8th and 15th January next.

Tenders, stating the highest price that will be given, may be sent to the Purser, Mr. R. J. CUNNACK, Helston, on or before the 15th January next.

TO COAL MASTERS, COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.
TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract), in the early part of the ensuing year, the MINES OF COAL, and other MINES and MINERALS, lying within and under a compact ESTATE, situate at IBSTOCK, in the county of LEICESTER, containing about 184 acres, and lying at a short distance from the Ibstock Colliery. Powers of entry on a suitable portion of the surface of the estate, and other necessary rights of way for the development of the mines, will be granted therewith.

Further particulars will be published in due course, meanwhile any further information can be obtained on application to Mr. RICHARD THIRLEY, Mr. JOSEPH CLARKE, and Mr. BENJAMIN THIRLEY, all of Ibstock; and Mr. JOSEPH SHERWIN, of Burton-upon-Trent; Messrs. SMITH and MAMMATT, or to Messrs. E. and T. FISHER, Solicitors, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

CHEMICAL AND ARTIFICIAL MANURE WORKS FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD, the EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE CONCERNS known as the

ARKLOW CHEMICAL WORKS,
Situate at ARKLOW, in the county of WICKLOW, erected at an expense of over £30,000, and now in FULL WORKING ORDER.

The works are built in the most substantial manner, all the permanent works being of cut stone, and contain plant for the manufacture of 170 tons sulphuric acid, 120 tons artificial manures, 80 tons salt cake, and 20 to 25 tons bleaching powder per week.

IN THE MANURE DEPARTMENT—MILLS, STOVES, MACHINERY, and apparatus of full power for GRINDING, CRUSHING, and MIXING RAW MATERIALS. Full steam power and water supply, and shedding and stores for over 5000 tons of raw and manufactured goods.

The works cover an area of 4 1/2 acres, and there is a plot of spare ground containing about 4 acres adjoining, which will be transferred along with the works, and a long lease of the whole will be given to the purchasers.

There is a Postal Telegraph Office within a quarter of a mile of the works, which are only half a mile from the Arklow Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, and are connected by a steam railway with the same line of railway at the Ovoca Station.

Further particulars, and cards to view the premises, can be had on application to the Secretary of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company, 113, Grafton-street, Dublin.

INVITING TO CAPITALISTS.
TO BE SOLD, in DERBYSHIRE, a good going COLLIERY, now about 350 tons weekly. The output can be increased double or treble as soon as connection, established in about two months, with branch of Midland Railway. Price £20,000.

TO BE SOLD, an EXTENSIVE COLLIERY ROYALTY, about 600 acres, near BARNESLEY. Upwards of 12 seams of coal untouched, including Silkstone Main and Silkstone Four Feet. Price, £13,500 for the entire, or £4000 for one-third-latter preferred.

Either properties are certain fortunes.
Apply to Mr. WATSON, 16, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.
TO BE SOLD, PART OR ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY in NORTH WALES, bordering on the London and North-Western Railway, and close to a shipping port. There are several shafts partially sunk, some requiring to be sunk still deeper, but operations stopped for want of capital. There are four seams of good house and steam coal proved in an area upwards of 400 acres of surface. Holder will sell the entire, including the present plant (not sufficiently powerful for sinking further) for £4000, but would prefer taking a PARTNER, who would advance the necessary capital for half profits, which in the present state of the coal trade are almost fabulous.

Address, "Vulcan," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING A FORTUNE.
TO BE SOLD, PART OR ENTIRE (former preferred) of a COLLIERY ROYALTY, of about 170 acres, in NORTH WALES. The pit is sunk 40 yards deep to the seam containing the best description of Cannel. There are six other seams of good coal (the first being King Coal, only 14 yards under it) known to be beneath this seam. Its situation being half a mile from a railway station, and also admirably adapted for land sale, close to excellent roads, the working expenses, royalty, rent, and outlay small for a probable get in a few weeks of 400 tons daily at an almost fabulous profit, render the present undertaking one well worthy the immediate attention of capitalists, coal dealers, gas manufacturers, or colliery proprietors.

Address, "Q. E. D.," care of Mr. Watson, 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867;
AND OF THE
CARN GALVER TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (subject to conditions which will be then and there produced), on Friday, the 18th day of January, 1874, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Account-house of the Carn Galver Tin Mining Company (Limited), situate in the parish of Zennor, in the County of Cornwall, in One Lot, the SETTS or GRANTS under which the operations of the company have been, and are still, being carried on; together with the

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS
On the said mine, comprising—
A 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 tons BOILER; a 22 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, with 7 tons BOILER, cage, &c., complete; a 17 in. cylinder high pressure COMPOUND ENGINE, with 10 tons BOILER, and two heads of Husband's patent pneumatic stamps; pitwork; wood rods; rod plates; balance and angle bobs; smiths' tools; iron of various kinds; wire rope; tram wagons; all the appliances of the dressing floors; and a great variety of other articles in general use in mines.

Further particulars may be ascertained from Capt. JOHN ROACH, at the Mine; or from the undersigned—
THOMAS W. FIELD.
(Liquidator of the said Carn Galver Tin Mining Company, Limited).
Marazion, 18th December, 1873.

COAL MINES.
TO BE SOLD, about FOURTEEN ACRES OF LAND, or the MINES only, adjoining the Cheadle Colliery Company. There are also excellent beds of clay or marl.
Apply to Mr. J. E. KEATES, Burslem, Staffordshire.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE AND COAL FIELD, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.
FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE FREEHOLD ESTATE OF EPPLETON, comprising the whole TOWNSHIP of GREAT EPPLETON (with the exception of a small portion sold by the late proprietor), together with EPPLETON HALL, GARDENS, and WALLED PARK, enclosing 10 acres. The Estate is divided into THREE FARMS, with suitable FARM HOUSES and BUILDINGS, the whole containing 548 acres.

Also, the most valuable MINES under the same, called the HETTON COAL-FIELD, consisting of eight good workable seams, two of which—namely, the Hutton seam, 4 ft. 6 in., and the Main coal, 8 ft.—have been partially wrought by the Hetton Coal Company (who hold a lease which will expire in 22 years), and well known as the Hetton Wallsend and Lyons Wallsend; the remaining seams being entire, amongst which are the Ryhope Thick 8 ft. seam, the Maudin 7 ft. 7 in. seam, and the Three-quarters 7 ft. 6 in. seam. The present rentals of the estate, exclusive of the hall and 120 acres of woodland, amount to £2670.

The above is within a ring fence, and an accessible distance from the North-Eastern Railway, and may be viewed on application to the Gamekeeper, on the premises.

Further particulars may be had on application to JOHN MUCKLE, Esq., Colliery View, Monk Britton, Barnsley; Messrs. JAMES, THE LINDENS, Fence Houses, Durham; or to H. J. MARSHALL, Solicitor, Market Place, Durham.

LEAD MINES IN THE COUNTIES OF DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.
TO BE LET, ON LEASE, with immediate possession, the HUNSTANWORTH AND NEWBIGGIN ROYALTIES the former about 3534 acres and the latter 200 acres, or thereabouts.

The Hunstanworth Royalty adjoins the celebrated W.B. Lead Mines, and has for many years yielded large quantities of lead ore, and much of the ground is undeveloped.

For particulars, apply to JOSEPH DODDS, Esq., M.P., No. 4, Spring-gardens Charing-cross, London, S.W., and Stockton-on-Tees; or Mr. THOMAS J. BEWICK C.E., No. 4, Queen-square, London, S.W., and Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

TO BE LET, A LARGE AND IMPORTANT COAL FIELD in the neighbourhood of DONCASTER, in communication with two railways, through the medium of which access to the railway systems of the Great Northern, the Midland, and M. & L. Railways is completely afforded.

The estate, under which the coal is to be let comprises upwards of 2000 acres, and the reports of Geologists and Mining Engineers state that the celebrated Barnsley Seam of coal will be met with at a depth of from 500 to 600 yards.

To view the estate, and to obtain further particulars, apply to Mr. W. MARSH, of Bentley Old Hall, Doncaster; to Mr. J. T. WOODHOUSE, Mining Engineer, Derby; or to—
NEWMAN AND SONS, Solicitors, Barnsley.

TWO SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES SUCH AS ARE SELDOM MET WITH—the one, a COTTON SPINNING CONCERN, ready for IMMEDIATE WORKING, and stocked with the most VALUABLE MACHINERY, principally new—the other, a LARGE IRONMONGERY BUSINESS, realised very large profits—ARE NOW OFFERING.

Bona fide investors only are invited to apply for interests therein. Adventitious investors, speculating with the object of receiving promotion money, will not be treated with.

Those only who desire to secure a permanent income on a moderate investment, need apply personally, or address by letter—
MR. HALLAS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 32, FAULKNER STREET, MANCHESTER.

Who will furnish the fullest information, and to probable investors furnish letters of introduction to view the properties.

MINING MACHINERY.
MESSRS. F. W. MICHELL AND CO. have FOR SALE several CORNISH PUMPING, STAMPING, AND WINDING ENGINES, of different sizes: BOILERS from 6 to 12 tons each; PITWORK of all sizes; CORNISH CRUSHERS; STAMP AXLES; IRON FLAT-RODS; STRAPPING PLATES; and other MATERIALS in general use in Mines, &c.
EAST CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

RAILS (IRON) FOR SALE.
NEW PERFECT FLANGE RAILS, 40, 60, 72, 74, and 75 1/2 lbs. per yard; also, SLIGHTLY DEFECTIVE FLANGE RAILS, 40, 50, 72, and 74 lbs. per yard.

For particulars and prices apply to W. G. FOSSICK, 6, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

BARYTES (SULPHATE OF), CRUDE OR GROUND, FOR SALE.
Apply to FORCE CRAG LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY, 69, Close, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—
A DIRECT-ACTION VERTICAL CONDENSING ENGINE, by Rennie, 32 in. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke, heavy fly wheel, throttle and equilibrium valves, governor, &c., in good condition, and may be seen at work. As it must be removed forthwith the low price of £350 will be accepted.

Also FOR SALE, A SPUR WHEEL AND PINTON, almost new, each in two halves, one 63 teeth, the other 53, diameter 6 ft. 8 1/2 in. and 5 ft. 7 1/2 in., 12 in. face, 4 in. pitch.

Also, ONE WOOD-GEARED SPUR WHEEL, in two halves, with double ring, each ring 7 in. face, 2 5/8 in. pitch, 13 ft. 6 in. diameter, now driving eight engines.

Apply to Mr. J. M. DREW, Bridge Paper Mills, Silvertown, near Cullompton, Devon.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, of most approved construction, from 8 to 60 in. cylinder, for WINDING AND GENERAL PURPOSES.
Some good secondhand HORIZONTAL ENGINES ON SALE, single and in pairs, from 14 inches to 20 inches cylinders, suitable for winding, &c. GOOD BOILERS of all sizes.
CREASE AND CO., 39, CONGREVE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

FOR SALE (ready for delivery), a high-class 18-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with reversing gear, suitable for winding, pumping, &c.

Also, a 25-horse power, with or without PIT WINDING GEAR.
FOR SALE, SEVERAL SECONDHAND PORTABLES, with NEW MORTAR MILLS, 5 to 9 feet pans, &c.

Also, combined VERTICAL ENGINES and MILLS for GRINDING SLAG SAND, &c.
BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

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PITWOOD MERCHANTS,
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Importers of every description of wood for colliery purposes.

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MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract.
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

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THE GRINDROD BOILER FEEDER,

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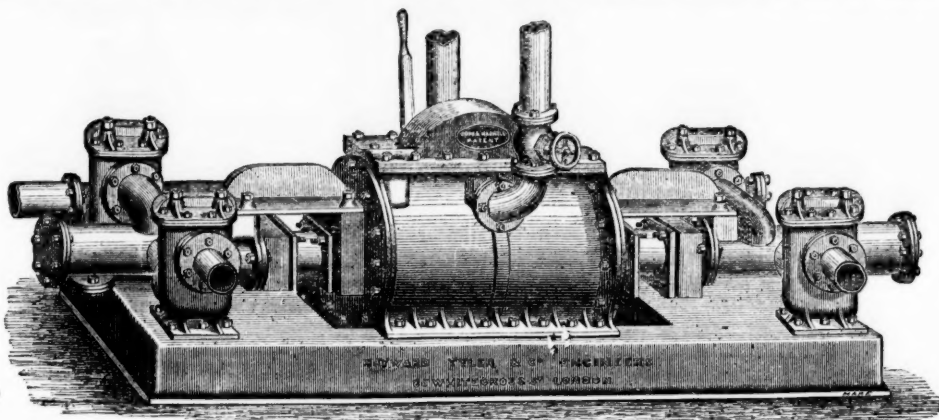
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These are all high-class inventions, and are with
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"About a year and a-half since a direct-acting pumping-engine was erected at the Trimdon Grange Colliery by Messrs. Hayward Tyler and Co., of London. The diameter of the steam-cylinder of this engine is 40 in., that of the rams 10 in., the pump-plungers having a 4-ft. stroke. The whole of the combined apparatus is carried on a solid bed-plate, and the pumps are so arranged that they can be drawn off endways, if required, a planed groove being formed in the bed-plate to keep them true. A pumping-engine of this description requires no very accurate adjustment of level, as it is self-contained, and all the strains are direct from the steam-cylinder to the pumps, which at their underside are attached to the bed-plate, and are supported by a strong stay above. The engine at the Trimdon Colliery is placed in a headway cut for its reception, at a depth of 400 ft. from the surface, and a short distance from the main shaft. The pump takes its water from sump, into which the level drains. The pumping-engine continues to do its work in a satisfactory manner, and at a recent trial made by Mr. R. Forster, engineer it was found that the pump was throwing to bank, a distance of 400 ft. above itself, 245½ gallons of water per minute, the pump running at 10 strokes, thus doing 89.5 per cent. of its theoretical duty."—See *Engineering*, 3rd Jan., 1873.

Full particulars, references, testimonials, &c., post free, on application to—

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For WATER SUPPLY to TOWNS, LAND IRRIGATION, and MINERAL EXPLORATIONS may be executed of any diameter,
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**PATENT STEAM EARTH-BORING MACHINE OF
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MAKERS OF LARGE PUMPS AND PUMPING ENGINES,

**Improved Valves and Taps for Water, Steam, Gas, &c. Pistons and
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Of which 6967 have been made to March, 1873.

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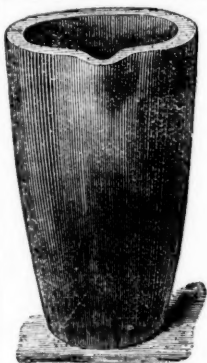
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At which stocks are kept, and whence they may be obtained:—
100, SOHO STREET, IVERPOOL. GRANVILLE WHARF, BIRMINGHAM. ST. HELEN'S, LANCASHIRE.
CROWN WHARF, VICTORIA PARK, LONDON; and 6, RUE DE PARADIS POISSONIERE, PARIS.



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For particular kinds of Machinery, the Oil may be specially prepared of a consistency and character adapted to the nature of the work to be done.

"I herewith certify that the Rangoon Engine Oil, manufactured by Messrs. Chas. Price and Co., is free from any material which can produce corrosion of the metal work of machinery. It is indeed calculated to protect metallic surfaces from oxidation.

"The lubricating power of this oil is equal to Spermin or Lard Oil.

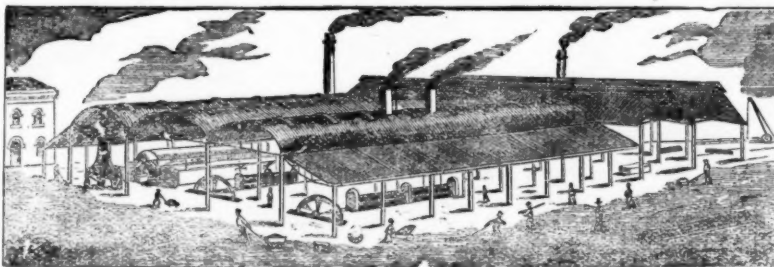
"T. W. KEATES, F.C.S., &c., &c.

Every parcel of the Oil sent from the work bears the Trade Mark of the Firm.

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WROUGHT-IRON FRAMED ROOFS,
Of every description, suitable for wide spans. These roofs are specially adapted for Forges, Rolling Mills, and general Roofing for Ironworks, Shipbuilding Yards, Mines, Collieries, Railways, &c.
For Roofs with Timber Framing, I. D.'s Galvanised or Painted Corrugated Slates or Sheets form a durable and cheap covering, costing only about the same, when fixed complete, as Felt and Boards.
Iron Cottages, Stores, Offices, and Buildings of any size or design. Wrought-iron Tanks.
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SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENT FOR

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FOR SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, AND EFFICIENCY UNEQUALLED; AND

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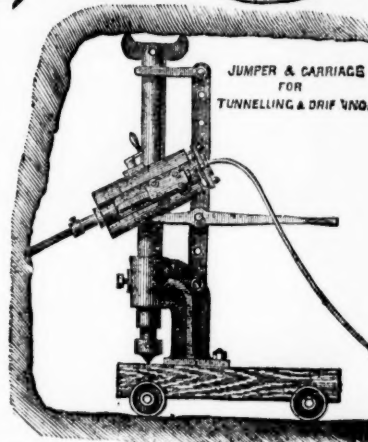
Both these Machines were awarded the FIRST-CLASS MEDAL at the Royal Cornwall Society's Exhibition, 1873.

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Rock Drills, Coal Cutters, Air Compressors, Winding and Pumping Machinery, Steam Boilers, Stone Breakers, Quartz Crushers, Stamps, &c.

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(PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862).

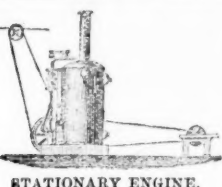
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WIMSHURST, HOLICK, & CO., ENGINEERS,

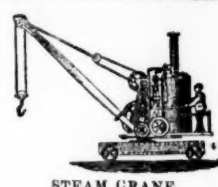
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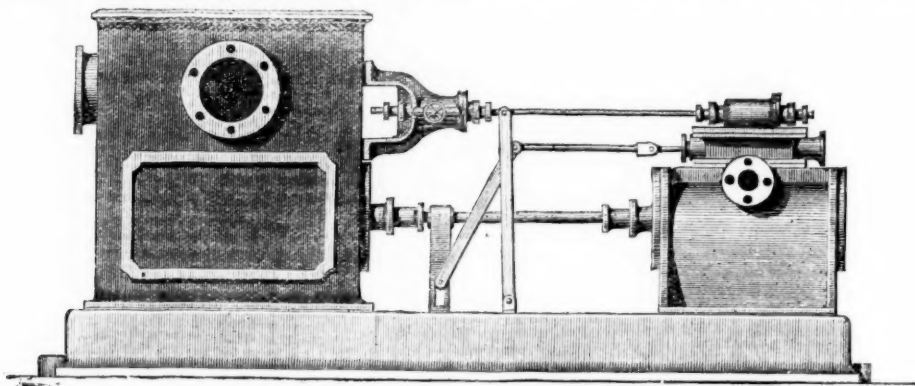
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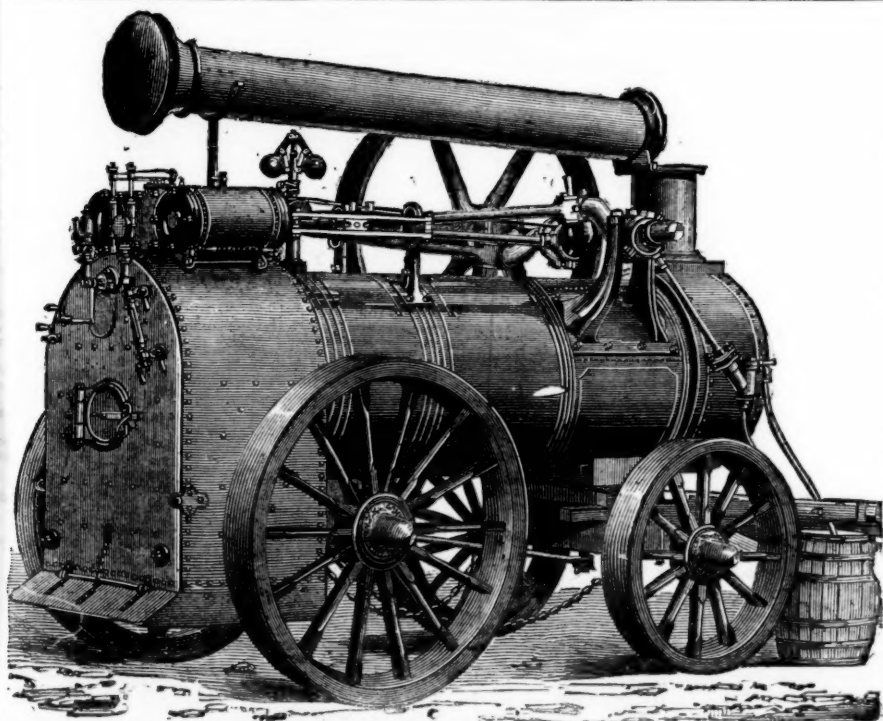
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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	11 16 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1873
26000	Alt-y-Crib, t, Tal-y-bont	2 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 6 0	Feb. 1873
30000	Bampfylde, c, t, m, Devon	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1873
5000	Blanc Caplan, s, c, Cardigan	3 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	—	—
18000	Boscawell Downs, t, c, St. Just	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1871
200	Botallack, t, c, St. Just	106 5 0	70	60 70	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
600	Brookwood, s, c, Buckfastleigh	1 0 0	—	—	110 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1872
3240	Cargill, s, c, Newlyn	4 16 11	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 14 6	0 6 0	Nov. 1873
6400	Cadwell, t, c, Cardigan	2 0 0	—	—	4 16 3	0 12 6	Aug. 1872
7500	Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb	2 0 0	—	—	1 4 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
1000	Carr Breu, t, c, Illogan	35 0 0	63	61 63	0 10 0	0 10 0	July 1873
6000	Cath & Jane, t, c, Penrynendreneth	5 0 0	—	—	307 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1873
2450	Cook's Kitchen, t, c, Illogan	19 14 9	13	12 13	0 7 6	0 7 6	June 1873
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock	0 12 0	—	—	11 17 0	0 7 6	Jan. 1873
4296	Doleath, c, t, Camborne	10 14 10	52	51 53	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
10000	East Balleiswell, t, c, Sagar	1 0 0	—	—	203 11 8	0 10 0	Oct. 1873
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer	2 14 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6	Nov. 1873
300	East Darran, t, c, Cardigan	32 0 0	—	—	14 19 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
6400	East Pool, t, c, Illogan	0 0 0	—	—	216 10 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1873
5000	Exmouth, s, c, Christow	0 7 6	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1873
2800	Foxdale, t, c, Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1873
3950	Gawton, c, Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	80 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
40000	Glasgow Carr, c, [30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.]	2 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 5 0	May 1872
15000	Great Laxey, t, c, Isle of Man	4 0 0	—	—	0 4 10	0 10 0	Sept. 1873
26000	Great West Van, t, c, Cardigan	2 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1873
5000	Green Hurl, t, c, Helston	40 5 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	15 19 0	0 2 6	June 1873
6400	Green Hurl, t, c, Helston	0 6 0	—	—	1 4 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1873
1024	Hartwood, t, c, near Liskeard	8 10 0	—	—	3 1 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1873
18000	Hogston, t, c, Calstock	2 0 0	—	—	62 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
26000	Killesh, t, c, Tipperary	0 0 0	—	—	4 3 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
400	Lisburne, t, c, Cardigan	15 10 0	—	—	0 3 11 1/2	0 6 0	Mar. 1873
5120	Lovell, t, c, Wendron	0 10 0	—	—	559 10 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1873
9000	Minera Mining Co., t, c, Wrexham	5 0 0	—	—	0 16 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1873
20000	Miner's Co. of Ireland, c, t, c, t	7 0 0	—	—	63 5 8	0 4 0	Oct. 1873
12000	North Hendre, t, c, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 3 6	July 1872
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just	10 17 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1873
5000	Pedra an drea, t, c, Redruth	8 2 0	—	—	4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1873
6000	Penrhyn, t, c, St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1873
6000	Penrhyn, t, c, St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	3 1 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1873
6000	Penrhyn, t, c, St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
1720	Perron, t, c, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	39 10 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1873
18000	Prince Patrick, s, c, Holywell	7 10 0	—	—	1 12 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
12000	Roman Gravel, t, c, Salop	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1873
10000	Shelton, t, c, St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	3 5 0	0 8 6	Dec. 1872
6000	Shelton, t, c, St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
6000	Shelton, t, c, St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 1	0 1 1	Sept. 1872
612	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0	—	—	711 0 0	2 0 0	Nov. 1873
6000	South Carr Breu, t, c, Illogan	1 17 8	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 1872
6000	South Darran, t, c, Cardigan	3 6 6	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 6	Nov. 1873
242	Spermin, t, c, St. Just	38 17 9	—	—	17 4 0	0 10 0	June 1872
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, t	3 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1871
12000	Tankerville, t, c, Salop	6 0 0	—	—	3 8 0	0 6 0	Feb. 1873
25000	Terran, t, c, St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1872
6000	Tinctor, t, c, Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	—	—	46 3 6	1 0 0	Oct. 1873
4000	Trumpet Consols, t, c, Helston	5 15 0	—	—	9 11 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
15000	Van, t, c, Llanidloes	4 5 0	—	—	11 17 0	0 15 0	Dec. 1873
3000	W. Chiverton, t, c, Penrynabuloe	10 0 0	—	—	52 10 0	0 5 0	June 1873
2048	West Wheel Franks, t, c, Illogan	27 3 9	—	—	3 12 6	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
612	Wheel Franks, t, c, Illogan	5 2 6	—	—	639 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1872
4296	Wheel Killy, t, c, Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	11 1 6	0 6 0	Nov. 1873
896	Wheel Margaret, t, c, Uny Lelan	13 7 6	—	—	82 2 8	0 10 0	May 1872
10000	Wheel Mary, t, c, St. Dennis	5 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
1024	Wheel Mary Ann, t, c, Menhenott	10 0 0	—	—	74 5 6	0 2 6	June 1873
80	Wheel Owles, t, c, St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	522 10 0	4 0 0	Aug. 1872
12000	Wheel Russell, t, c, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
1356	Wheel Seton, t, c, Camborne	73 0 0	—	—	256 5 6	0 10 0	Oct. 1873
15000	Wheel Tregoes, t, c, Roche	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
10000	Wheel Whistler, t, c, Warleggan	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 6 0	May 1873
25000	Wicklow, c, m, t, Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	82 9 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1872

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
355000	Alamillos, t, Spain	2 0 0	—	—	1 1 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1873
300000	Almaden and Tinto Consol, s, t	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 3	0 1 0	May 1873
20000	Australian, c, South Australia	7 7 6	—	—	0 11 6	0 2 0	July 1872
10000	Battle Mountain, t, c, (2400 part pd.)	5 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
18000	Birdseye Creek, t, c, California	3 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 2 0	July 1873
6000	Bonsberg, t, c, Germany	10 0 0	—	—	0 17 4	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
12320	Burra Burra, t, c, So. Australia	5 0 0	—	—	56 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining, t, c, So. Africa	7 0 0	—	—	14 15 0	1 0 0	Dec. 1873
40000	Cedar Creek, t, c, California	5 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 6	June 1873
30000	Central American Association, t	0 15 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
1500	Chicago, s, c, Utah	7 0 0	—	—	0 16 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1873
21000	Colorado Terrible, t, c, Colorado	5 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey, t	0 16 0	—	—	2 5 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
97500	Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada	10 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 1 0	July 1871
2352	Eldorado, t, c, Utah	4 0 0	—	—	3 12 0	0 15 0	June 1872
60000	Emma, t, c, Utah	20 0 0	—	—	2 7 3	0 2 6	Mar. 1873
70000	English and Australian, c, St. Aust.	2 10 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	April 1873
15000	Ferguson, t, c, California	2 0 0	—	—	4 2 0	0 5 0	July 1873
30000	Flagstaff, t, c, Utah	10 0 0	—	—	3 19 4	0 5 0	Dec. 1873
26000	Fortuna, t, c, Spain	2 0 0	—	—	0 2 4	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
30000	Gold Run, t, c, Utah	1 0 0	—	—	0 14 0	0 2 0	July 1873
60000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia	1 3 0	—	—	14 3 4	0 2 6	Dec. 1873
20000	Las Chancas, t, c, Utah	5 0 0	—	—	1 11 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1873
15000	Linares, t, c, Spain	3 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1873
7837	Lustitana, t, c, Portugal	3 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1873
15000	Mammoth Copperworks of Utah, t	10 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 6 0	Jan. 1873
5000	Mountain Chief, t, c, Utah	10 0 0	—	—	14 16 11	1 3 0	Dec. 1873
18000	Prussian Mining & Ironworks, c, t	30 0 0	—	—	1 8 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1872
100000	Pontgibaud, t, c, France	20 0 0	—	—	0 17 6	0 7 6	Oct. 1873
44000	Richmond Consols, s, Nevada	5 0 0	—	—	8 per cent.	—	May 1873
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co., t	1 0 0	—	—	1 8 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1873
112500	Sierra Buttes, t, c, California	2 0 0	—	—	2 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1873
60000	South Aurora, s, Nevada	5 0 0	—	—	2 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1873
15000	Sweetland Creek, t, c, California	4 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1873
20000	Tolima, t, c, (8000 sh. ex £5 f. pd.)	3 0 0	—	—	26 10 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1872
500	Westphalian, t, c, Prussia	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
60000	Anglo-Argentine, <i>g, s</i> , * (15 per cent. Preference).....	1 0 0	—	3½	¾ ¾
20000	Anglo-Australian, <i>g, s</i> , Victoria.....	2 10 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
20000	Australian United, <i>g, s</i> , Victoria.....	2 10 0	—	¾	¾ ¾
3000	Bellavista, <i>s</i> , Peru (£10 shares).....	9 10 0	—	—	June 1873
30000	Blue Tent, <i>Appl.</i> , California.....	5 0 0	—	5½	5 5½
80000	Braganza, <i>g, s</i> , Brazil*.....	0 15 0	—	—	Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Flory, <i>s, Utah</i> *.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
60152	Chontales, <i>g, s</i> , Nicaragua*† (and 12,542 of £1 15s.).....	2 0 0	—	1	¾ ¾
6000	Clifton, <i>s</i> , Colorado*.....	5 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1872
10000	Crescent, <i>g</i> , Plumas County, California*.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
100000	Culaba, <i>g, s</i> , Minas Geraes, Brazil*.....	0 17 6	—	—	June 1872
10000	Douglas, <i>s</i> , Georgetown, Col.....	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares).....	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*.....	6 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1871
60000	Excelsior, <i>g, s</i> , California*.....	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
55000	Frontino and Bolivia, <i>g, s</i> , New Granada*†.....	2 0 0	—	½	¾ ¾
50000	General Brazilian, <i>g</i> *.....	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Goetz Tunnel Co., Georgetown, Col.....	7 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
40000	Holcombe Valley, <i>g, s</i> , California.....	1 0 0	—	1	¾ ¾
6000	Hornachos, <i>s, t</i> , (£10 shares).....	5 0 0	—	—	Allotment
10000	Hudson, <i>g</i> , California.....	3 0 0	—	—	April 1873
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*.....	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	I. X. L., <i>g, s</i> , California.....	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
80000	Javali, <i>g, s</i> , Nicaragua*.....	2 0 0	—	¾	¾ ¾
11000	Kansas, <i>g</i> , Colorado*.....	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
12000	Lanestosa, * <i>t, s</i> , Vizcaya, Spain (£2 shares).....	1 7 6	—	—	Aug. 1873
145000	London and California, <i>g</i> *†.....	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
75000	Malabar, <i>g</i> , Colombia* (65000 issued).....	1 0 0	—	¾	¾ ¾
4000	Malaga, <i>t</i> , Spain.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
80000	Malpaso, <i>g</i> , Colombia*.....	1 0 0	—	1½	1 1½
12000	Menzenberg, <i>g</i> , Honnef, Germany*.....	5 5 0	—	—	Fully pd.
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., *N. Scot.....	2 0 0	—	—	3 4
6000	Monte Loretto, <i>g, s</i> , Italy.....	5 0 0	—	—	Allotment
15000	New Pacific, <i>g, s</i> , Nevada.....	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
51000	New Quebrada, <i>c</i> , Venezuela*.....	7 0 0	—	¾	¾ ¾
50000	New Rosario, <i>s</i> , Mexico*.....	1 0 0	—	¾	¾ ¾
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, <i>g</i> , Coromandel*.....	1 0 0	—	1½	¾ 1
10000	Newfoundland, * <i>t</i>	4 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	North American, <i>g</i> *.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Panulillo, <i>c</i> , Chili*.....	4 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
80000	Pestarena United, <i>g</i> , Italy*.....	4 0 0	—	2½	2 2½
50000	Pestarena United, <i>g</i> , Italy*.....	3 0 0	—	¾	¾ ¾
20000	Rica, <i>g</i> , Colombia (40,000 issued).....	1 0 0	—	¾	¾ ¾
20000	Rio Tinto, * <i>t</i> , Huelva, Spain.....	1 0 0	—	¾	¾ ¾
10000	Rosa Grande, <i>c</i> , Brazil*† (£1 shares).....	4 10 0	—	8½	4½ ¾
25000	Ruby Consolidated, <i>s</i> , Nevada.....	0 10 0	—	—	¾ ¾ ¾
30000	Russia, <i>c</i> , Orenburg and Uta*†.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
25000	San Pedro, <i>c</i> , Chili*.....	2 0 0	—	¾	¾ ¾
30000	Santa Barbara, * <i>g</i> , Brazil.....	2 0 0	—	2½	1½ ¾
15000	Saturn, <i>s, Utah</i> *.....	0 7 6	—	—	Mar. 1872
10000	Silver Plume, <i>s</i> , Colorado*.....	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
37500	Snowdrift, <i>s</i> , Colorado*.....	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
22000	St. John del Rey, Brazil*†.....	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
25000	Star of Nevada, * <i>t</i> (12000 issued).....	100 0 0	—	190	175 185
30000	Tecoma, <i>s, Utah</i> *.....	2 0 0	—	—	Oct. 1872
20000	Thornhill Reef, <i>g</i> , Australia*.....	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
43174	United Mexican, <i>s</i> , Mexico*†.....	1 0 0	—	1½	1¾ 1¾
14000	Utah, <i>g, s, t</i> , Utah* (£5 sh.).....	28 0 0	—	2½	¾ ¾ 2
75000	Yorke Peninsula, <i>c</i> , South Australia.....	1 0 0	—	1½	1¼ 1¾
5000	Yudanamatuna, <i>c</i> , South Australia*†.....	8 0 0	—	¾	¾ ¾